THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the commissioners of streets and sewers until 2 o'clock Wednesday, April 15th, for furnishing all the material and labor necessary for constructing the proposed permanent improvements in the city for the year 1885. The work will be classified as follows, to wit:

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THE LORDLY SENATE,

AND ITS RECENT RAID UPON THE FEDERAL TREASURY.

The Enormous Expense of the Special Committees and Their Junketing Tours—The Work of Retrenchment to be Begun—How the People's Money Was to be Spent.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Star this evening reviews the action of the senate in authorizing a number of committees to sit during the recess, says: "Raid of senators on contingent fund, by means of resolutions ordering various inquiries and expeditions for coming recess is of no small proportions. The question is agitating the republican majority of the senate, and in caucus some pretty strong language has been used to condemn the practice of getting through "junketing resolutions." A number of resolutions providing for recess trips with clerks, stenographers, etc., has gone beyond any previous session. One by one these resolutions were passed until the senate was confronted with the fact that it would have to provide a very large contingent fund to meet the demand upon it. Up to the present the following committees have been granted power to meet during recess and to employ clerks, stenographers and other assistants; committees on agriculture and forestry, education and labor, public buildings and grounds, Mississippi river, naval affairs, Indian affairs, transportation routes to the seaboard; select committees on inter-state commerce, rules, privileges and elections, on steel producing works, and printing committee. This list of twelve, but of that number it can be stated that it is usual for the printing committee to meet during recess of congress to open bids, etc., and such meetings do not entail any additional cost to the government. The committee on rules also have some work on hand which it is conceded must be done by the next meeting of congress. There is to be a new revision of rules, etc., and another edition of digest is to be printed. Hence that committee is to be exempted from the operation of the Sherman repeal. Many of the committees named are authorized to travel about the country in pursuit of information. Of this class are committees on Indian affairs, naval affairs, transportation routes, inter-state commerce, steel-producing works and education and labor, while committee on agriculture and forestry is to make a tour through the Adirondacks. Besides the committees which have already received authority to do recess work, resolutions are pending to authorize special committee to visit Alaska, to empower the committee on coast defenses to visit different points and investigate the subject of protection of our coasts, to authorize the committee on fisheries to look into fisheries, and to direct the committee on claims to compile and collect information. Should the pending resolutions be adopted, thus increasing the list of committees having authority to compile or investigate and to travel to fifteen—not counting printing committee—contingent fund would have to be very large to cover expenses incurred. Aggregate expense of all committees would not probably fall below $100,000; trip to Alaska would necessarily be a costly one. Speaking of to-day's caucus of republican senators, the Star says the caucus virtually decided to begin thorough system of retrenchment. Another meeting will be held Saturday when steps looking to the reduction of the number of officers and employes will be taken. The building leased from General Ben Butler for committee purposes is to be surrendered at end of the first year, and some of the present committees are to be abolished. All this cannot be accomplished before next winter, but so much as can be done in the way of retrenchment will be carried out at once and committees will be appointed to make other reductions. It has been found that over 3,000 persons are on the senate rolls, drawing annually an aggregate of about $350,000.

THE SENATE'S PROCEEDINGS.

Preparing to Adjourn—Confirmations and Some Treaty Talk.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The senate met at noon. Upon motion of Senator Miller, of California, at 12:05 the senate went into executive session.

The republican senators held another caucus this morning upon Senator Sherman's resolution relating to the vacation of the clerkships, but there were many absentees, and the matter was not brought to a vote.

The senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Dan McConville, of Ohio, to be auditor of the treasury for the postoffice department; Jno. W. Saville, to be passed assistant engineer of the navy on the retired list.

After some discussion of the Weil and La Abra treaties, they were postponed until the next session. At 3:45 the doors were re-opened. Senator Sherman's resolution providing that a committee of two senators shall be appointed to wait upon the president and inform him that if he has no further communication to make the senate is ready to adjourn, was adopted. Senators Thurman and Beck were appointed as such committee. Senator Allison offered a resolution providing that the resolution adopted July 5th, 1884, authorizing the sergeant-at-arms to rent suitable rooms for the use of senate committees outside of the capitol building, be laid over. At 3:50 p. m. the senate adjourned.

Yesterday's Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day:

Thomas C. Crenshaw, Jr., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Georgia.

Claiborne Bowman, to be postmaster at Yazoo City, Miss.

Ministers After Mormons.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Rev. H. R. Naylor of the Methodist denomination, Rev. W. A. Bartlett of the Presbyterian, and Rev. W. A. Leonard of the Episcopal, all ministers of this city, called upon the president to-day and presented to him a memorial, urging him to support and strengthen in every way within his power, the Edmunds polygamy act. The memorial was signed by a thousand or more clergymen and laymen including some of the most prominent divines in the United States. President Cleveland said that he would give the subject attention at his earliest convenience.

Hendricks Scores a Victory.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The nomination in to-day's list which excited most interest, was that for postmaster at Indianapolis. A rather active contest as to right to name man for this place has been going on for some time between Representative-elect Bynam and Vice President Hendricks. The former, supported, it is said, by ex-Senator McDonald, urged the claims of Frank Aulman, while the latter insisted upon the nomination of his friend Aquilla Jones. Hendricks was finally successful.

Electric Lights for the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Senator Mahone has made a report from the committee on public buildings and grounds favoring the substitution of electric for gas lights in the senate. The report says electricity will be cheaper, but attention is called to the fact that an appropriation will be required to make a change in the fixtures.

OHIO'S NEXT GOVERNOR.

Judge J. B. Foraker Again to be The Republican Candidate.

CLEVELAND, March 26.—The attempt of a few foolish politicians to put General J. Warren Keifer forward as a candidate for the republican nomination for governor met with so plain an expression of public opinion that Keifer's newspaper mouthpiece made haste to remark that he was not a candidate and did not intend to be. This leaves him in the oblivion into which he fell on his retirement from the speaker's chair. Many suggestions are made as to the chances of different men, but the question of the next candidate is already settled, so far as the practical political facts exist. Judge J. B. Foraker, of Cincinnati, who made a losing fight two years ago, can have the nomination if he wants it. That deal was made and the contract signed, sealed and delivered during the last national republican convention in Chicago. He went into that convention at the head of the Ohio delegation pledged to Senator Sherman. His reward was the Sherman support for next fall. When Sherman decided to pull out and let Ohio go to Blaine the move was not made until the leading Blaine managers had agreed to likewise come up to Foraker's support. Sherman in this move had two purposes—to reward a friend for faithful work and to make sure that the next republican governor would be one who would not dispute Sherman's re-election to the senate. There is little question as to Foraker's desire to be the nominee. Major McKinley is supporting him, and is not a candidate for the place. His election to congress over the Hon. D. P. Paige gives him a great opportunity for a growth of reputation, and he hopes to follow in Garfield's footsteps and step from the house into the senate at some future day. It seems to be the impression that the republicans will redeem the state in October and will hold the next senatorship.

IMPROVING HOSPITALS.

The Empress of Germany Offers a Prize for an Invention.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Representatives of the national association of the Red Cross have issued an address to American inventors, designers and builders, reciting that they have received from the international committee of Geneva, a request that following programme for prize contest be published in United States. The address is dated Washington, D. C., March 1885, and is signed by Clara Barton, T. S. Solomons and Joseph Sheldon, delegates to Geneva conference of the Red Cross. The object and conditions of contest are as follows: The empress of Germany placed at the disposal of the societies of Red Cross 5,000 francs, and a gold medal to be given for the best model of a soldier's baraque and field hospital to contain twelve beds, giving each bed the space of at least twelve cubic meters, and such as to form part of large hospital, or to be by itself or independently whole. Also to be light, cheap, strong and impervious, and not easily combustible. The work to be sent to Antwerp by September 1st, 1885. For more minute information, address Joseph Sheldon, New Haven, Conn.

A SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

The Social Sensation Which Involves One of New York's Oldest Families.

NEW YORK, March 26.—William C. Rhinelander, the hero of last summer's shooting sensation, will be a defendant in divorce proceedings next week. Rhinelander was the son and heir of one of the oldest and richest families in this city, and he brought about his first trouble by marrying his mother's pretty Irish servant girl. The Rhinelanders cast him off and the shooting and exciting trial of last year came next. After the trial Rhinelander made up with his family and for this his wife took offense. Once more he is heir to the Rhinelander blocks upon blocks of buildings in this city and is living by himself, giving his wife a chance to begin her suit. It is understood that the Rhinelander family have engineered events up to such a point so as to rid their name of the ex-servant girl. A sensational scandal is one of the chapters to be developed in the coming suit for divorce.

The Illinois Muddle.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 26.—In the joint session to-day 104 members answered to the roll-call. Senator Streeter explained that he proposed to take back what he said about voting every day. McMillon did not vote. On the first ballot Logan received 100 and Washburn 1. On the second ballot Logan received 101. On the third ballot Washburn received Sittig's vote and Logan 100. On the fourth ballot Logan received 101. Convention then adjourned.

Death of General Stager.

CHICAGO, March 26.—General Anson Stager, who for sometime has been suffering from a number of complaints including Bright's disease, died at 3 o'clock this morning. He was unconscious for several hours before death, and quietly passed away while in that condition. His funeral will take place Saturday.

Severe Measures for the Boomers.

KANSAS CITY, March 26.—The Times's Arkansas City special says that General Hatch has ordered several troops of cavalry to proceed at once to Oklahoma and destroy the permanent improvements on the ranches of Berry Bros. and Burke & Martin, cattlemen who, for some time, have been established in that country, and to require them to leave the territory. This is construed as the inauguration of the policy of the interior department for the removal of all the unauthorized stockmen in Oklahoma.

Reducing the Army of Officials.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The secretary of the treasury has prepared a circular letter to be sent to collectors of customs requesting information as to practicability of reducing the expense of collecting revenue from customs by curtailing the present force of clerks and other employes. Mr. Miller, commissioner of internal revenue, has recommended several changes in several collection districts, and it is expected that the president will nominate a number of collectors of internal revenue to-morrow or next day.

Examining the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The commission appointed to make an examination of the treasury department with special reference to a simplification and improvement of methods of doing business, and to a reduction and rearrangement of officers and clerical force, will meet at the department to-morrow morning to decide on a general plan of procedure. It is not believed that the commission can complete the duty assigned to it in less than ten or twelve weeks' time.

Relieving Earthquake Sufferers.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—A despatch from the City of Mexico says: "Sixty-one thousand dollars have been collected for the relief of the earthquake sufferers in Spain.

An Irish Editorial Trouble.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The case of Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, against Patrick J. Rellihan, proprietor of "Ireland's Liberator," for criminal libel was tried to-day: The alleged libelous article was published in October, 1884. Ford, when cross examined, denied that he was a deserter from union army during the war, or that he left the country in disguise. He explained proposed object of the emergency fund by saying that it was to aid the Irish people in securing self-government and independence. He could not tell the amount of the fund. Rellihan was found guilty and sentenced to two months in the penitentiary.

GEN. GRANT A WITNESS

IN THE FAMOUS MARINE BANK CASE.

His Depositions Taken by Counsel on Both Sides—The General Says He is a Very Sick Man—His Manner of Testifying—Particulars as to His Condition—Other Notes.

NEW YORK, March 26.—In the trial to-day of ex-President Fish, of the Marine bank, the deposition of General Grant was taken at the invalid's residence by consent of the counsel of both parties, before James Horace Fish, notary public and stenographer of the court. The counsel present were Stephen G. Clark and Edwin C. Smith for the defendant; District Attorney Elihu Root for the government, and Clarence H. Steward, Grant's adviser. Colonel Fred D. Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., and W. A. Purrington, were also present. It was about 4:30 o'clock when the counsel arrived at the house. The general had just returned from his drive. It was agreed between counsel that the testimony of witness be taken subject to objections to be stated at the reading thereof in court to-morrow. The administering of the oath was waived, the deposition being taken with the same effect by consent of counsel. The examination lasted about three-fourths of an hour. The general's memory as to details was defective, but whenever counsel seemed particularly anxious to get an answer the witness tried to connect event or date with something else that occurred about the same time and thus get at the answer desired. He was plainly anxious to tell all he knew. His evidence was given in a perfectly calm manner, without any show of personal feeling against any one. He told all he knew about the firm of Grant & Ward, even to the circumstances of his entering the firm. Once or twice witness was asked if he was tired, but he answered he was not. When the examination was concluded a short chat ensued between the general and the lawyers. In the course of it General Smith remarked he thought patient was looking quite well. "Well," said General Grant, somewhat slowly and seriously, "I know I am a very sick man." Particulars of the testimony will be first made known when the evidence is read in court to-morrow morning.

General Grant's Condition.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Said Dr. Douglass after his visit to General Grant this evening: "The general slept continuously until 4 this morning, and after that fitfully until 7. He took food as usual to-day. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the general, Senor Romero, Mexican minister, and myself, drove four miles through park, one mile less than yesterday. General Grant rested after his return, though there was no apparent fatigue from the drive, and then his deposition was taken in the case against President Fish, of the Marine bank. This lasted an hour, and there was no evidence of the general having been exhausted by the examination. He is quite as well as he was last night, which is remarkably good, because these two last days have been extremely depressing to every one. The general's pulse and temperature to-night are about as low as they ever were. There is no particular change in the throat's condition. Dr. Barker was with me to-day and Dr. Sheady was with me yesterday."

SAVED BY A TRAMP.

A Strange Story from Wadesboro, North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 26.—Near Wadesboro, N. C., on Tuesday evening, a tramp called at a house occupied by two ladies and asked for lodging. They at first refused his request, but finally agreed to lock him in a closet, where he was to remain all night. About 12 o'clock the ladies were waked by a negro, who threatened to kill them if they made an out cry, and demanded money, which one of the ladies said she would get. She then went to the closet and unlocked the door, when the tramp, who had heard the whole conversation, sprang out, pistol in hand. The negro started to run, but the tramp fired, killing him instantly. Shortly after it was discovered that the supposed negro was a white man who had blackened himself and invaded the house. He was recognized as a near neighbor of the ladies.

An Editor Acquitted of Murder.

KANSAS CITY, March 26.—The jury returned a verdict this morning acquitting Orth Stein, formerly city editor of the Evening Star, who shot and killed George Fredericks, proprietor of the variety theater, in this city in June, 1882. The quarrel arose over Stein's attentions to Fredericks' mistress, a woman name Hartine, and ended in the shooting of Fredericks on the stairway as the men were leaving her room late at night. The woman was the only witness to the shooting, and testified against Stein. The plea of the defendant was self-defense and at his former trial he was found guilty, and was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment, but obtained a new trial, resulting to-day in his acquittal.

An Eccentric Walker.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 26.—[Special.]—For nine months past a mysterious stranger has made his appearance every night at precisely ten o'clock at Mrs. Osboure's corner. From this point he walks and runs to the First Presbyterian church. He returns in the same way and disappears. The people along Trade street and the depot men have become accustomed to this strange freak, but no one interfers with the man. Those who have seen him say that he is a handsome man with side whiskers. The women and many men are dying to know who the stranger is and why he takes his nightly exercise, but no one has ever been bold enough to stop him and inquire. The children dread the uncanny runner, and the negroes are satisfied that he is the devil. They cannot be induced to cross his beat at night for any consideration. The popular belief is that the man is either a crank or an athlete.

Troops for the Riel Rebellion.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 26—The Manitoban railway officials received an order from the dominion government at Ottawa, to-day, for the transportation of 400 troops to Winnipeg to arrive to-morrow. These are the troops the dominion government asked permission of the United States government to transport through the United States to the scene of the Riel rebellion in the northwestern territories.

Pope & Cole to Continue Business.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 26.—Circuit Court Judge Brown has assumed jurisdiction of the trust estate of Pope & Cole, and has granted the petition of C. Martin Stewart, trustee, for the continuation of business.

The Columbus Light Guards.

COLUMBUS, March 26.—[Special.]—The City Light Guards at their meeting to-night selected G. E. Thomas as their captain. This choice is a good one and new life will be infused into this gallant old company. H. P. Weiss, of the Mobile Register, is in the city in the interest of the Mobile drill. He visited the armory of the Columbus Guards to-nigh, and after seeing them drill, expressed the opinion that they are better up in the tactics than any company he has yet seen.

New Birmingham Bank.

BIRMINGHAM, March 26.—[Special.]—Mr. Wm. Bernley, who recently resigned the presidency of First National bank of Birmingham, has organized another bank, to be known as the Central bank of Birmingham, with paid up capital of $50,000. While awaiting the erection of a handsome building on First avenue, this new institution will open up for business in temporary quarters.

Murder Trial in Selma.

SELMA, March 26.—[Special.]—Fred Plattenberg, who murdered J. W. Robinson, of Tennessee, in this city in February 1884, was arraigned for trial at Marion, Perry county, to-day. Counsel for defense asked for a continuance, which was granted, though the state announced ready. Excitement over the matter is at high tide in this city. A change of venue was granted last year, and the case has been continued repeatedly.

MURDER WILL OUT.

Arrest of a Negro for a Crime Committed in 1862.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 26.—Twenty-three years ago Almond F. Ellingion, a well-to-do farmer living near Rice's depot, in Prince Edward county, this state, disappeared, and the only trace of him that could be discovered was his hat floating on a millpond in the neighborhood of his house. An exhaustive search, without result, was made at the time, even to the draining of the mill-pond. Seven years later a negro, while poking in a pile of decayed logs on the Ellington farm, in search of a fugitive rabbit, discovered a skeleton, which was identified as that of the missing man by means of a ring on the little finger and gold plugs in the teeth. The detectives again set to work, and several persons were brought under suspicion and examined, but discharged for want of evidence. The circumstances connected with the affair clouded over the life of the miller, whose mill was at the pond mentioned, and though he died denying the crime many thought he committed it. A few weeks ago, on the southern border of Texas, a gentleman overheard three negroes talking. One of them, in relating his history to his companions, said he had murdered a man in Prince Edward county, Va., early in the war. His knowledge of these particulars induced the gentleman to write to the clerk of Prince Edward county about the matter. An investigation followed, and as its result the negro, Crawford Jeter, a runaway slave of Ellington, is under arrest and en route to Prince Edward county to be tried for the murder of his master in 1862.

THE BUFFALO FIRE.

Additional Accidents and Accumulated Losses—A Lost Fireman.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 26.—The burning of Music hall and St. Louis's church is the topic of general conversation, and is looked upon as a public misfortune. To add to the horrors of last night it was ascertained this morning that George J. Roth, the member of the fire department who was last seen on St. Louis' church, had lost his life, his charred remains being found this morning in the debris of the tower. He leaves a wife and five children. It has been ascertained that the water in the building had been turned off in the basement to prevent it from freezing. Had it been left running the building would probably have been saved. Losses are placed as follows: Music hall, $200,000; Orpheus society, $5,000; Charles F. Houng's restaurant, $1,900; German Young Men's association library, $10,000; Meech Bros., $6,000; McCaul Opera company, $10,000; Frankinstein, janitor, $3,000; St. Louis church building, $100,000.

The insurance on Music hall and library is $55,375; on the St. Louis church building, $23,000; on the contents of the church, $3,000; on the Orpheus society property, $2,000; other insurance, $3,000. The air is full of rumors of missing people. Possibly, as a good many were viewing the fire from the sidewalk in front of Music hall at the time the front wall fell, other bodies may still be in the ruins. It is, however, more than probable that all escaped, as the walls swayed for some time before falling. The building committee have called a meeting to talk over the subject of rebuilding the Music hall, and it is not improbable that a public fund for that purpose will be started.

Disastrous Fire in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 26.—C. Armstrong & Co's furniture house burned to-night. Loss on stock $25,000; insurance $15,000; building valued at $12,000; insured for $6,000. It was about 11 o'clock when the fire was gotten under control. At this time many firemen had entered the building, when suddenly side and front walls fell, burying ten firemen under the runs. They were rescued after hard work. All were more or less badly burned and bruised. Cox, it is thought, has received fatal injuries.

Fire in Grenada.

GRENADA, Miss., March 26.—A fire which originated in Murff & Moseley's saloon on north side of square consumed one frame and three brick dwellings including postoffice. The mail, the furniture and the fixture of the postoffice were saved. Loss is estimated at $12,000, insurance $5,000.

Two Fires in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga, March 26.—[Special.]—Augusta records two fires to-day—one in the morning and the other to-night. The first burned four wooden dwellings in the upper part of the city, and was caused by sparks blown out of the fireplace. The second fire to-night destroyed a dwelling occupied by negroes, in the lower part of the city. The damage is small in both fires.

THE FRENCH TROUBLES.

An Angry Discussion in the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, March 26.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, M. De La Fosse asked the government to publish the whole truth concerning the Dong Dang affair. Premier Ferry in reply read General Negriers telegram in reference to the engagements. Ferry stated that measures had been completed for despatch of reinforcements, advance column of which were arriving at Langson. "The affair at Dong Dang," he said, "was merely an incident of war, the effects of which our glorious commanders knew how to repair and which will not affect confidence reposed in them by chamber." DeLaFosse lauded the bravery of French soldiers and expressed his regret that such men should be sacrificed to a criminal enterprise. This speech was greeted with mingled applause and protests. Ferry replying to direct question from a member of the right said: "If you wish to make this matter a cabinet question do so." De La Fosse thereupon declared that although reinforcements had been repeatedly sent to Tonquin the expedition had been barren of result. The chamber finally fixed Saturday as the day for discussion of an interpellation by M. Granel upon the present state of the Franco-Chinese war.

The French Repulsed in China.

PARIS, March 26.—A dispatch has been received from General Negrier dated Dong Dang, Tuesday, March 24, which says: "The Chinese attacked Dong Dang, Sunday. I advanced Monday, captured the first line of forts defending their camp at Bangboo. To-day renewed efforts were made by us against the enemy, but these proved unavailing in face of superior numbers. Our artillery ammunition was exhausted and we returned to Dong Dang. Our loss in killed and wounded number 100."

A Great London Failure.

LONDON, March 26.—Scaramanga & Co., merchants of Crosby Square, London, have failed. They had branch houses at St. Petersburg, Roscoff and Marseilles. Liabilities are stated at one million pounds. Failure caused by decline in wheat last autumn.

Congratulating the Chancellor.

BERLIN, March 26.—Both chambers of the landtag have deputed their presidents to wait on Bismarck and tender him their congratulations on his attaining his 71st birthday on April first next. The action of the landtag in this matter is unprecedented.

Hurricane in Madagascar.

LONDON, March 26.—Advices from Tamatave state that a disastrous hurricane visited east coast of Madagascar on February 25th. American bark, Sarah Hobart and French steamers Disc and Argo were wrecked. Seventeen persons lost their lives and much damage was done.

THE WAR CLOUD.

RISING DARKLY OVER ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

A Fear That War is Inevitable—London Excited Over the Prospect—Turkey Courted by Both of the Angry Powers—Gloomy News from the Soudan—The French in China.

LONDON, March 26.—Preparations for war continue with great activity. Orders have been sent to Portsmonth to put steel dispatch vessel, Mercury, ten guns, in readiness for immediate service. It is stated that the armor plated turret ships, "Devastation" and "Collossus" and the corvette "Bacchante" together with troop ship "Orontes" are also making preparation for sea. Orders have otherwise been sent to armorers throughout the kingdom to return immediately to tower of London all the Martini-Henry rifles which they have in stock. The object of having them sent to the tower is that they may be inspected, after which they will be dispatched to India. Fourteen thousand rifles now at Portsmouth will be forwarded to India to-morrow. Orders have also been received at Portsmouth, directing that composite sloop "Cormorant" should be made ready for sea.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE

On the Present Emergency in English Affairs.

LONDON, March 26.—The calling out of reserves and military has increased the excitement over the Anglo-Russian dispute, especially in military circles. Orders for thousands of Martini-Henry rifles and revolvers have been sent to Birmingham. Arms are to be shipped to Bombay as rapidly as completed. The factories at Birmingham are working night and day. The queen's message calling out reserves and military is as follows: "The present state of public affairs and the extent of the demand on her majesty's military forces for protection of the interests of the empire having constituted, in the opinion of her majesty, a case of great emergency, her majesty has deemed it proper to provide additional means for military service. She has therefore thought it right to communicate to the house of commons that she is about to cause reserve forces and such proportion of military as might be necessary to be called out for permanent service." The marquis of Hartington will call attention to the message in the house of commons on Monday.

A special cabinet council was held this afternoon at Windsor castle by command of the queen. Just as the ministers were leaving the castle a messenger arrived from the foreign office bringing dispatches for Lord Granville from Sir Edward Thornton, British minister to Russia, and Lord Dufferin, viceroy of India. The ministers returned to the castle and a second council was held.

The Reserves Called Out.

LONDON, March 26.—In accordance with the queen's message the war office has called out the army reserves and militia.

The Queen's Message Discussed.

LONDON, March 26.—The house of lords will discuss the queen's message to-day.

The Daily News in editorial, this morning, says: "The queen's message does not imply that peace is less hopeful. It simply means that England will not shrink from the responsibilities to remove an impression abroad that England is reluctant to engage in war. This is true, but some things are preferable to peace. Some things are worse than war. The excuse that the czar is unable to control his officers on the Afghan frontier, would be more convincing if their acts were promptly disavowed, but they never have been."

The News hints, that if necessary, India soldiers will be employed to do garrison duty in England.

It is reported an appropriation from six to eight million pounds will be asked in April on account of the navy.

In the house of lords last evening Baron Greville withdrew the notice that he would ask the duke of Cambridge whether in view of the heavy losses in Sunday's engagement, which were due to a disregard of the most ordinary military precautions, General McNeill still retained the duke's confidence.

THE MARCH FOR HERAT.

England to Try and Anticipate Russian Occupancy.

LONDON, March 26.—Earl Dufferin, vicery of India, will give the ameer of Afganistan the grant whichhe demands to pay Afghan troops, and allay discon tent of tribal leaders. The ameer promises to place 50,000 troops on the frontier, and in forts at Balkh, Penjdeh and Herat. Preparations now being made at Rawul Pindi and Quetta indicate that an early advance will be made via Quetta and Sidi with the object of reaching Herat before the Russians. Baron de Staal, Russian ambassador, has informed Earl Granville that he expects important dispatches from St. Petersburg Saturday. Ali Riza Pasha yesterday left Constantinople on a mission from the sultan to Prince Bismarck with reference to the Russian proposals for the Russo-Turkish alliance.

The council of India has been authorized to raise credit for £1,500,000 on account of the Indian treasury for war purposes.

What Will Turkey Do?

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.—In political circles here it is thought that in the event of war between Russia and England, the fighting will not be confied to the Afghan frontier, but will extend to the Black sea. It is rumored that Great Britain has already sounded the porte in regard to obtaining permission to pass the Dardanelles in case of war. The prolonged stay in London of Hassan Fehmi Pasha, the Turkish envoy, is attributed to the belief that the Afghan troubles are more likely than the Egyptian question to effect, under certain conditions, an alliance between Turkey and England.

War Talk in Parliament.

LONDON, March 26.—In the house of commons Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, conservative, asked whether in view of the fact that the ice was vanishing in the Baltic sea, the British government was prepared to send thither an adequate fleet. Sir Thomas Brassey, secretary to the admiralty, said he declined to answer such questions. [Cheers.] Brassey also said that the admiralty was not aware that the British man of war, "Canada" had been fired upon at Carthagena, as stated in a Sunday cable dsipatch.

Troops for India.

LONDON, March 26.—Reports are current at Aldershot that orders have been received there providing for raising of 15,000 troops for India. One battery of horse artillery will proceed from Woolwich to India immediately. The government of Burmah is sending a thousand camels to India to be employed in transport service on the frontier of Afghanistan by General Stewart, the British commander.

A Wild Rumor in London.

LONDON, March 26.—Orders have been sent to Chatham to supply immediately 5,000,000 cartridges. Wild rumor is afloat that some Russian troops have attacked a portion of Sir Peter Lumsden's party and killed two of his men.

Russia Crippled Finances.

LONDON, March 26.—The army of the Bombay presidency has been ordered to prepare for active service. The government is considering proposals which Russia has made to Turkey in regard to forming an alliance. The Standard is still hopeful of peace. It says Russia's finances are unable to bear the strain of war, that no power except Germany is able or willing to supply loan to Russia and that it is doubtful whether even Germany could do so.

Mr. Gladstone's Assurances.

LONDON, March 26.—Mr. Gladstone stated in the house of commons to-day that the Russians have advanced no nearer to Penjdeh than Pul-i-Khatun, which he said is eighty miles distant from Penjdeh. General Alikhanff has established a post of T[illegible]ns at Pul-i-Khatun.

American Supplies to England.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Among rumors afloat here this afternoon which were thought to have some connection with Russo-British situation was one that Armour & Co., heavy packers who have received an order for meats from British government which rumor puts at over 5,000,000 pounds, were negotiating with seaboard trunk lines for 1,000 freight cars per week.

RIOTOUS STUDENTS.

Ejected by Force From the Austrian Chamber of Representatives.

VIENNA, March 26.—The riotous scenes in the Austrian chamber of representatives, which were begun last Wednesday, culminated yesterday in disturbance which called for active intervention by the police. Large numbers of students took possession of the galleries and repeatedly interrupted the proceedings with shouts: "Down with the Jew president!" "Down with railway Jews!" "Hurrah for the anti-Semitics." Business was stopped and the president ordered the galleries to be cleared. It was necessary to bring in a large force of police before this could be accomplished. The rioters fought desperately, but were finally ejected, one by one, by the police, and most of them were locked up.

THE MARCH TO TAMAI.

A Desperate Attack by Arabs—One Hundred Killed.

SUAKIM, March 26.—A convoy of grenadier guards under command of General Graham, accompanied Shropshire, Surry and Sixth Indian regiments this morning on their departure for Tamai as far as General McNeil's zereba. The start was made at seven o'clock. zereba was reached with a loss of but three men, who were wounded in a fight. On the way a force of Arabs rushed on the troops. The latter at once formed a square, and the Arabs recklessly charged upon this with such impetuosity that they got within twenty yards of it. They were repulsed with loss of 100 killed. Telegraph wires between Suakim and advanced British position have been cut by the enemy, but communications are kept up by means of heliograph or sun telegraph, which will operate successfully for a distance of about sixty miles.

The Queen to Her Army.

SUAKIM, March 26.—A dispatch from the queen to the troops under General Graham, expressing admiration for their gallantry, was read to the army to-day and greatly pleased the soldiers. General Graham, in supplementary dispatch to the home government, says that during this morning's mar[illegible] Suakim to the zereba not a camel nor load was lost. Some of the men suffered slight sunstrokes, but these effects of heat were not serious. Marquettes suffer most from heat. General Graham says with the exception of such ailments as are caused by heat the troops are healthy.

Another British Blunder.

SUAKIM, March 26.—Occupation of Hasheen is now admitted to have been a mistake. It served no useful purpose. Convoy work is telling severely on the troops, many of whom are sick. Osman Digna on Sunday ordered his troops to advance on Suakim, after slaughter of the British. It is now stated that it will be impossible to attack Tamai on Friday owing to the difficulty of obtaining a supply of water.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Consols Lower Than at Any Time in Seven Years.

LONDON, March 26.—The fact that the queen had sent a message to parliament was not known until after the official close on stock exchange, and when the news was received most of the operators had gone. Business during the day was steady, with a tendancy toward better prices. When the news of the message came, a rush was made by the remaining dealers to sell consols and Russian bonds, former fell to 96¾, the lowest point touched since 1878, when an Anglo-Russian war was threatened. Russian bonds were offered at 92⅛, with no buyers. Large selling orders were received from Berlin. It is feared there will be a panic to-morrow. In the house of commons to-night the debate on the Egyptian convention was dull, attention of most of the members who gathered in the lobby being engaged in conversation on the imminence of war. Owing to the lack of interest shown, the liberals called for a division after three hours' discussion. The conservatives opposed the motion. The speaker decided that the debate should continue. The government expects to have a majority of fifty in the vote on convention. Neither side is concerned in the result, as the relations with Russia are overshadowing everything else.

The Bank of England.

LONDON, March 26.—The statement of the bank of England shows an increase of bullion during the past week of £128,395.

THE THREE DORSEYS.

William Dorsey, John Dorsey and Radford Dorsey Behind the Bars.

Three men, who have the same sir name, but who are not related, were given cells in the city prison yesterday.

William Dorsey went into Andrews's clothing house, on Whitehall street, yesternay afternoon and managed to secret three vests about him. The vests were valued at seven dollars. Dorsey's act was seen by one of the clerks, and Patrolmen Stroud and Sheridan were called in. They found the vest hidden under Dorsey's coat and escorted him to the city prison, where he was booked for larceny.

Radford Dorsey was arrested early yesterday morning by Patrolmen Steerman and Thompson. Dorsey is a suspect.

Later in the day the same patrolmen arrested John Dorsey, who is supposed to have had a hand in a little crooked game the patrolmen are now investigating.

The Artesian Well.

Colonel Baum has drawn the casing out of the artesian well and is reaming down preparatory to shutting out the stream at 1,160 feet. When the upper veins of water were let in the water raised to within twenty-five feet of the top of the well, where it now stands. It will be a week or ten days before drilling can be resumed. After that, the drilling will be much faster than since the vein was struck at 1,160 feet. At one o'clock this morning Colonel Baum was still at work, pushing things vigorously.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The decisive attack on Tamai has been postponed.

The fu[illegible] of the late E. D. Clarke, assistant secret[illegible] the interior, occurred at Holly Springs yeste[illegible]

T[illegible]sh colony on Gold river, the west co[illegible]s been attacked by natives and [illegible]ed. All the trading buildings

[illegible] works, of Kimberly & Co., at [illegible] closed three months [illegible]aking armor plate to

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

WHAT TRANSPIRED ALL OVER GEORGIA YESTERDAY.

Measles in Buford Mad Dog in Cedartown—An Early Congressional Candidate—A Stubborn Witness—Spring Fights in Douglasville—News from All Parts of the State.

DOUGLASVILLE, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—The spring fights opened to-day. A physician of Austell and a city official of this place were the participants. No blood was spilled, but there was a general display of pistols.

Colonel Shuford Paralyzed.

ACWORTH, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Colonel E. L. Shuford, a prominent citizen of Acworth, was stricken down a day or two ago with paralysis and is now lying at his home in a critical condition. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Oglethorpe News.

OGLETHORPE, March 26.—[Special.]—Mr. Allen H. Greer, our county treasurer, while out gunning this morning, had an attack of something like vertigo, and fainted and fell to the ground. He was immediately carried to the house, and a physician was called. Mr. Greer, though very weak, is resting quietly to-night.

Mr. W. O. Strange and his bride arrived home from the New Orleans exposition last Tuesday.

Mad Dog in Cedartown.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—A widow lady by the name of Mrs. Mobley and a six-year-old child of Mr. Harper, residing at Fish Creek station, on the East and West railroad, were bitten by a mad dog this morning. The dog had before and since bitten some fifteen or twenty dogs. A posse of citizens were at last accounts in pursuit of him.

The Cherokee furnace, which has been out of blast since last July, will be blown in during April.

A large party will leave here next week to attend the exposition at New Orleans.

Fire in Newnan.

NEWNAN, March 26.—[Special.]—This morning the alarm of fire was given, and it was soon discovered that the second story of the First National bank building was on fire. It was soon extinguished. The damage amounts to about one hundred dollars, and is fully covered by insurance. The building is new and beautiful, and all rejoice that it was saved from the flames. The city has instituted proceedings against the Southern express company for delivering of whisky at this point. The city fathers say they are determined to stop the traffic.

LaFayette Locals.

LAFAYETTE, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Rev. J. B. Bell, of McLemore's Cove, a cousin of Conductor Bell, of the Western and Atlantic railroad, died at his home, after a fifty-five days' spell of sickness, last week.

James E. Patton, of this place, is confined to his room with measles. This is the only case in town.

Considerable improvement is going on in our town.

Some one broke into James Patton's barn last Thursday night, and it is supposed helped themselves. They left two sacks in leaving, one of which had a name on it

The Savannah Gas Question.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—There is a proposition on foot to sell the old gas company to the city instead of to the Mutual Gas company, as has been talked for some time. The proposition is meeting with favor. If this is done the city will probably be lighted with gas instead of electricity as it is now. Example of Richmond, Va., is cited, which city sells gas at one dollar per 1,000 at a profit besides lighting the city. The matter is being thoroughly canvassed and if Mutual gets control of the old company it will be through hard fighting, although the papers have been sent off for signature of the interested parties.

Colored Politicians in Trouble.

BARTOW, Ga., March 27.—[Special.]—Dave Davis and Curranton Shellman, two colored farmers and politicians, of Jefferson county, entered the guano warehouse of Mr. N. T. Harman here last night and stole three sacks of guano. A party here discovered them and reported to the owner, who followed them home. They acknowledged the theft and each offered one hundred dollars to settle the matter up. As yet, no action has been taken, either for a settlement or prosecution. Davis carries the mail from here to Battle Ground. They were both active supporters of the independents in the legislatrive race last fall and also of Blaine and Logan.

Marriage in Sparta.

SPARTA, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Last evening Mr. Willie Birdsong and Miss Lena Stevens were married in the Methodist church in this place. The marriage was from the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Wm. Stevens. The attendants were, Dr. A. J. Avery and Miss Emma Stevens, Mr. Eddie Berry and Miss B. Berrien, Mr. Wm. Robert Baker and Miss Julia Birdsong. A very appropriate ceremony was read by Rev. Mr. Timmons. Mrs. F. L. Little played the wedding march. One striking feature about the occasion was that while the minister was reading the ceremony, the organ breathed out a soft, sweet and appropriate air, adding considerable effect to the service. The bridal couple left at 11 o'clock p. m. for the New Orleans exposition. Nothing added more to this marriage than the graceful conduct of Mr. T. H. Little and T. M. Hunt, who acted as ushers.

Mrs. John A. Meeker and children, formerly of Athens, have been spending a few days in Sparta.

Improvements in Tallapoosa.

TALLAPOOSA, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—The church building of the M. E. church south, at Tallapoosa, will be commenced Monday next Rev. A. G. Dempsey will superintend the construction, and says there is no doubt of its being finished. The building will be 30x50 with 10 foot vestibule. Mr. Dempsey says that he wants everybody to know, that, without the assistance of the ladies around the county line, the church recently put up there could not have been built, that they were unceasing in their efforts, and even carried dinner to the workmen employed on the building.

Hon. Walker Brock has moved from his farm to Tallapoosa, to enable him to send his children to a good school, and will devote his time to law practice.

Prof. G. O. Smith is this week, building an addition to his school house in Tallapoosa. Mr. Smith is one of the most energetic young men in north Georgia.

Hon. W. J. Head was down town Tuesday. He has so far recovered from his protracted sickness to be able to attend to business.

At the Old Capital.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Dr. Thomas B. Perry, recently graduated from college of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, is at home. Tom stood eighth in a class of about 160.

Dr. John Hall, recently graduated from Southern medical college, Atlanta, has gone right to work at his old home in the southern part of Baldwin. John distinguished himself, graduating with second honor and taking three valuable prizes for proficiency. The medical profession has not been hurt in either of these additions to its ranks. Both are level-headed, practical young men, and ambitious to do both themselves and their fellow-men good in this world.

There is a disposition on the part of our merchants to get rid of the old fashioned sheds in front of their stores. This week these sheds have been taken from in front of six stores and the looks of Wayne street, the Broadway of Milledgeville, have improved wonderfully. About half the stores have been painted recently. Messrs. Perry & Denton are now painting. A. Joseph and T. L. McComb are at the north buying for the spring trade.

Colonel Jack Jones is on a visit he [illegible]

Dr. H. D. Allen had his [illegible] stallion on our streets ye [illegible] a truly noble looking animal he [illegible] considers him an important mem [illegible] ily.

Dr. Mark Johnston is [illegible] to Washington, D. C.

COLUMBUS TOPICS.

Fire Yesterday—A Columbus Darkey Back From Liberia.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—The case of W. P. O'Brien, charged with an assault with intent to murder and carrying concealed weapons, was called in Judge Hargett's court this morning for a preliminary hearing. He waived examination and was required to give bond in the sum of $250 for his appearance at the superior court. Delphia Weems, a negro woman who lived on Frank Mott's place about ten miles from this city, dropped dead this morning while ironing. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause. At 1:15 p. m. o'clock to-day the alarm of fire was given and smoke was seen issuing from the store of I. Zacharias. The department responded promptly and the flames were soon extinguished. The damage is merely nominal and is fully covered by insurance in companies represented by D. F Willcox. Zacharias was engaged in opening a stock of drugs and the fire is said to have originated by a boy accidentally knocking over a bottle of some combustible drug. The most successful bird hunt of the season took place this morning. A party of five men went out to Mr. George Young's place and killed 404 doves. Ben Gaston, a negro who went from this city to Liberia, just after the war, is here on a visit. He has been in Liberia eighteen years and claims to have accumulated an estate worth from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars. Ben was drayman for L. R. Hoops in Columbus, before he went to Africa. He expresses himself as well pleased with the country.

MARIETTA.

Chairs Sent to China—The Telephone to Atlanta.

MARIETTA, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—The telephone wire connecting Atlanta and Marietta, is now complete. Messages can be sent to-morrow. The people here will appreciate this great convenience.

Yesterday the Brumley chair company shipped a consignment of chairs to Shanghai, China. They were their large rockers, known as the "Kennesaw" pattern.

To-day your correspondent saw the monthly balance sheet of the express office here. It was prepared by Miss Alice York, who has had charge of the office for a month past during the sickness of her father, the agent. It was a model of neatness and correctness, and was much more ably executed than similar work by the average young man.

THE SAVANNAH HOMICIDE.

Excitement Among the Germans who will Prosecute Vigorously.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—The coroner's jury in the case of killing Emile Pluger yesterday, after hearing all evidence, returned a verdict that he come to his death from pistol shot wound at the hands of Frank Devine, and that James O'Reilly was accessory before the fact. The most damagingging evidence was that of the omnibus driver, Ed Fisher, who said Devine came to the door of the saloon and said: "Now I've got a pistol," walked across the pavement and cocked it. Fisher says before he could run across the street the pistol was fired three times, and a minute after Pfuger was found dead. The prisoners are now in jail. They have not spoken a word since the trial began and appear serious and frightened. Much excitement prevails among the Germans, and best counsel will be employed to prosecute. Pfuger was buried today. While Coroner W. D. Dixon was holding inquest yesterday his office boy, Charles Bizzard, unlocked his desk with a false key and stole $35. He was arrested to day and $17.25 was recovered. Mr. Dixon has lost several amounts in the same way lately.

Lecture in Adairsville.

ADAIRSVILLE, March 26.—[Special.]—Henry D. Capers, president of the Bartow classical and scientific institute, gave a lecture to the "Virginia Lamar and Polytechnic societies" last Tuesday night on the life of Virginia Lamar, which was very much enjoyed by all.

St. John in Brunswick.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, spoke at L'Arioso hall here last night, on the subject of prohibition, to a crowded house. His speech was full of humorous anecdotes, which pleased his audience. Besides, he is an easy and effective speaker, and his lecture was listened to last night for two hours and much enjoyed by everybody who had the pleasure of hearing this distinguished gentleman.

Athens Orators.

ATHENS, March 26.—[Special.]—The senior class at its meeting Monday elected the following gentlemen to participate in their class exercises which take place the Saturday before commencement Sunday:

Orator—J. R. Burdette, Washington, Ga.
Poet—E. M. Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga.
Prophet—P. S. Wilcoxon, Newnan, Ga.
Historian—W. W. Turner, Atlanta, Ga.

The class made fine selections.

Death in Carrollton.

CARROLLTON, March 26.—[Special.]—John M. Fields, proprietor of the Commercial hotel of this place, died yesterday morning. He was taken three weeks ago with measles, though the direct cause of his death was inflammation of the windpipe.

Death in Hartwell.

HARTWELL, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Morgan Brown, aged about eighty years, killed himself accidentally, this evening. He was doing some repair work on his house, and was standing on a box, when, from some unknown cause, the box broke, or he fell off, and broke his neck.

Marietta's Electric Girl.

MARIETTA, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—To-day Miss Mamie Simpson, our electric young lady, left for Palmetto, Ga., where she will give an exhibition of her wonderful power Friday night. She was accompanied by her brother, Dr. John H. Simpson, and by her mother. Since her exhibition here she has learned several new feats, one of which is to stand upon the floor and defy four strong men to lift her. This power, whatever it is, has only acted in upward direction before, but at her will it works upward or downward.

After Illegal Voters.

ROME, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—To-morrow morning Dr. L. R. Gwaltney, with thirty-one pupils of Shorter college, will leave for the New Orleans exposition where they will spend several days. Business of superior court is progressing rapidly and it is reported that the grand jury will indict those who were guilty of illegal voting at the last election.

Measles in Buford.

BUFORD, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—The high school at Cumming, which opened this session with ninety pupils, has suspended on account of the measles, almost every child in town being sick with the disease.

The War Goes On.

From the Chattanooga Times.

The bitter war between the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and Western and Atlantic railroads, growing out of the sharp complication between the lines on business from Chattanooga to Atlanta, has at last reached the city. Some weeks ago the Western and Atlantic notified the East Tennessee road that they would not be allowed to use their sidetracks in Atlanta for the delivery of freight. The latter road offered to pay the former a handsome sum for the use of their tracks, but the Western and Atlantic declined. It seems now that the East Tennessee will give the Western and Atlantic a dose of their own medicine. There are a number of side tracks in the vicinity of the cotton compress, owned by the East Tennessee, running to several manufactories, which have heretofore been used by all the lines. A few days ago the East Tennessee road notified the Western and Atlantic that they could no longer handle cars on their side tracks, and in consequence all business going south can only be loaded on East Tennessee cars and shipped by that line.

GRIFFIN NEWS.

A Stubborn Witness—Death of Mrs. F. M. Ison.

GRIFFIN, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Deputy United States Marshall Lytle made a haul from Monroe county yesterday. One A. R. Godard informed against J. C. Cawley, for the informer's fee. United States Commissioner Murray heard the case late last evening and bound the defendant over in the sum of $500, which bond Cawley promptly gave, and then proceeded to tell Godard it would be warm for him in the future. Some fear of trouble between the parties is expressed.

All the witnesses sworn were damaging to the defense. E. F. Goen, a witness who persistently wanted to guess at questions created a good deal of merriment for the crowd in court. To one of the defendant's attorney's questions he said: "Jedge, don't ask me too many questions; you will hurt yourself directly."

Tom Duncan, a noted colored character, who is wanted by one of the lower counties for some offense, was captured in Milner last night. Tom dug out of the guardhouse here, a few weeks since.

Mrs. F. M. Ison, wife of Colonel Frank Ison, died of paralysis yesterday morning. She was stricken Tuesday night and was not able to speak to the time of her death. She was an estimable lady and will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends and relatives.

Colonel Elbert Fowler, who died in Virginia a few days since, will be buried here with Masonic honors this afternoon.

A COSTLY SUIT.

Franklin County News—An Early Congressional Candidate.

CARNESVILLE, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Franklin superior court is now in session. The case of Thomas P. Wilkerson vs. H. C. Wood, ejectment, was tried yesterday. This case has been on the docket for a long time, and the bill of costs is a great deal more than the land in dispute. The amount is seven acres, valued at $40 per acre. The costs alone in the case are between $400 and $500. This was the second time it had gone to a jury with the same result—a verdict for the plaintiff for the premises in dispute and cost of suit. The attendance of attorneys is as usual very large. The grand jury found no bill in the case of the state vs. A. F. Miller who was under bond, charged with arson. He was tried during the holidays here for burning J. P. Parker's stable, and was put under bond for his appearance at this term of the court.

A CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE.

Colonel B. F. Camp, of this place, is a candidate for congress before the nominating convention of the eighth congressional district. He made the first speech of his campaign yesterday, in the court house, to a large audience. His speech was short, but well put in, and had a good effect. He will canvass the district, visiting every county town in the district. His next appointment will be at Danielsville on the first Tuesday in April. He is acting on the old adage "that the early bird gets the worm."

FOUR YEARS FROM HOME.

Effect of Dime Novels Upon a Young Man—Prodigal Returning Home.

From the Waycross, Ga., Reporter.

A few mornings since we saw a young man, a pleasant-faced fellow, hearty, robust form, but who seemed "rather the worse for wear," and he wanted to chop some wood—do anything to earn something to eat. His face and manner of speaking suggested honesty (and that's seldom found in a tramp) so he got a job at once. While eating we drew from him a story which will not be uninteresting to our readers, and we hope any boy who may be tempted as he, will take warning, and profit by his folly, and that parents will be careful in the selection of literature for their boys.

He gave his name as George Hunter, said that his father and mother lived in Albany, and that four years ago he got to reading trashy literature, which so infatuated him that he decided to leave home and make a fortune. He went to Savannah and bound himself to a sea captain for the term of four years, sailed away from native soil, from all familiar faces, kind friends and loving parents, left all for foreign countries. During the four years he never heard a word from home, saw no one but strangers, and worse than all he was treated very rough and unkindly by the seamen. For four long years he had not set his foot upon native soil, and had been a slave, as he termed it, until the vessel landed in Brunswick a few days ago, when he ran away from his employer, and had walked all the way from there here, and was on his way to Albany, to father and mother, from whom nothing but death, he says, can ever separate him.

He said he wouldn't take thousands for his experience, sad though it was, for now he would go to work, fully convinced of the truth in those beautiful words: "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Tangled Roads.

From the New York Post.

Respecting the report that the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad company's funding plan is practically a failure, now that company has about lost the Knoxville and Ohio branch and the Memphis and Charleston roads, and that the only hope of preventing a foreclosure is to get all consolidated bondholders to agree to fund two more coupons and assess the income bonds about 10 per cent in order to take up and cancel some of the senior bonds, General Thomas, president of the company, says: "The statements are entirely unfounded. The funding plan is a success, more than half the bondholders having given their consent and the balance are sending in their assents daily. The East Tennessee will practically retain its relations with the Memphis and Charleston and the Knoxville and Ohio branch. Traffic will be interchanged as usual. The principal object to be gained is the separation of finances from the East Tennessee by the abrogation of the leases. The Memphis and Charleston will then be in position to make satisfactory traffic contracts with the Kansas City road, which will be of value to the Memphis and Charleston and East Tennessee system.'

Colonial Head-Dresses.

From the April Century.

'The dressing of women's hair kept pace with that of men. The 'commode' or 'tower' head-dress rose to a great height in the days of Queen Anne, and then declined to rise into a new deformity in the years just preceding the American revolution. In 1771 a bright young girl in Boston wrote to her mother in the country a description of the construction upon her own head of one of these coiffures, composed of a roll of red cow's tail mixed with horse hair and a little human hair of a yellow color, all carded and twisted together and built up until by actual measurement the superstructure was an inch longer than the face below it. Of a hair dresser at work on another lady's head, she says: 'I saw him twist and tug and pick and cut off whole locks of gray hair at a slice for the space of an hour and a half, when I left him, he seeming not to be near done.' One may judge of the vital necessity there was for all this art from the fact that a certain lady in Annapolis about the close of the colonial period was accustomed to pay six hundred dollars a year for the dressing of her hair. On great occasions her hair dressers' time was so fully occupied that some ladies were obliged to have their mountainous coiffures built up two days beforehand, and to sleep sitting in their chairs, or, according to a Philadelphia tradition, with their heads inclosed in a box.

Ingersoll on Oratory.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Colonel Bob Ingersoll was asked by a friend to reveal the secret of oratory. His prompt answer was: "Use small words to express the idea, and be sure that the idea overlaps the word at both ends."

Best Goods are Put in Smallest Parcels.

The old proverb is certainly true in the case of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are little, sugar wrapped parcels, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, containing as much cathartic power as is done up in the biggest, most repulsive looking pill. Unlike the big pills, however, they are mild and pleasant in their operation; do not produce griping pains, nor render the bowels costive after using.

OF STATE INTEREST.

POINTS AND PARAGRAPHS FROM THE GEORGIA PRESS.

Items of All Kinds Gathered from Our State Contemporaries—The Field and the Farm—Interesting Incidents from All Parts of Georgia—Fact and Comment, Etc., Etc.

Mr. E. F. Hinton will deliver the memorial address in Americus this year.

McDuffie Journal: Solicitor General Wright says that, of all the counties in his circuit, McDuffie has by far the best managed and most satisfactory financial system, and this opinion is verified by the report of the grand jury. This is a high compliment to our county officials, and especially to Mr. Pearce, our clerk and treasurer, to whose able and faithful management the credit for this highly commendable showing should be attributed.

There are in Harris county about two thousand road hands who do road duty. There are more names than this on the overseers' books, but the roads are always in a sickly time and there are many citizens who are at all times too feeble to be exposed to road duty. The effective force does not exceed two thousand. Twenty good hands working one hundred days would accomplish more work.

Cartersville American: Dig a hole in the ground a short distance from the young melon, place in the hole an old vessel that will hold water, and keep it filled. Place a ball of yarn in this vessel of water, carry the end of the thread to the stem from which the melon grows, split the stem and put the thread through it. If the vessel is kept full of water the thread will convey enough moisture to the melon to keep it growing, and the melon will not ripen until the string is removed or cut off.

The Coweta grand jury "recommend that our members of the legislature support a general dog law, and if it cannot be secured to the whole state, we request them to have passed a local law for this county taxing every dog $1, such money to go to educational purposes. They concur with two former grand juries in recommending that the board of county commissioners appropriate a sum of money not exceeding $5,00, to the ladies' memorial association, for the purpose of erecting a confederate monument.

Columbus Enquirer: A party of excursionists left Talbot county on Monday to visit the crescent city and take in all the sights. Upon reaching this city the party decided to lay over one day and resume their journey a day later, without a single exception. Count Johnannes B. Gorman, one of the party, in his eager haste to see the great "exposish," bade the rest of the party adieu, saying he would join the party in New Orleans, and when last seen was in the neighborhood of Knight's station measuring the distance from tie to tie along the track of the Columbus and Western railroad. On yesterday the rest of the party resumed their journey, and in the afternoon friends in this city anxious to learn of the progress of Georgia's pedestrians, sent the following telegram to one of the party at Montgomery: "Have you seen anything like fresh tracks of Gorman, Georgia's walking wonder?" An hour later came the reply: "Sighted Gorman on Montgomery heights; think can overtake him in Mississippi marsh; is working easy and bids fair a good race."

On the first day of January a negro woman in Mitchell county was accidentally shot, the ball entering about the center of the forehead and lodging in the brain where it still remains. The doctors probed the wound six inches, and announced that the woman would certainly die, but, contrary to all expectations she is still alive. At first she was partially paralyzed, but has been rational all the while, and can now walk about, has a good appetite and is quite cheerful. The pistol, a number thirty-two, was fired within four feet of her head. This is one of the most remarkable cases on record.

Election held in Newton county for a member of the board of county commissioners, to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of Mr. J. B. Meadows to qualify, resulted in the election of Mr. J. C. Aiken, of Snapping Shoals.

Covington Star: Colonel Emmett Womack tells a good joke on himself, which happened over at Butts court. He says a preacher over there went before the grand jury and tried to have him and fourteen others indicted. It seems there was some sort of a festival gotten up to raise funds for the church, and the ladies made a large cake, among other things, to sell. As it was thought to be improper to raffle off the cake, Colonel Womack went around among the boys and collected a quarter of a dollar from each one and gave the money ($3.50) to the ladies for the cake. The boys then drew straws to see who should have it, and Colonel Womack drew the fortunate straw, and took the cake. For this the effort was made to indict the whole party. But of course it failed. The colonel says he is now satisfied he is as lucky as he is good looking, and that is saying a great deal—for his good luck.

A Griffin man claims to have had a cat which kept his family supplied with spring chickens by foraging around among the neighboring poultry yards and bringing the chickens home to be cooked.

Sparta Ishmaelite: Mrs. Nancy Seay, formerly Mrs. Amoss, widow of the late Henry Amoss, of Hancock county, met a horrible death at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Copelan, on the 16th inst. The two ladies went into a new ground where some hands had been burning brush, to look after its condition, after the hands had gone to a funeral, when the dress of Mrs. Seay took fire. Mrs. Copelan did all in her power to put out the flames and was herself badly burned in the endeavor. Mrs. Seay lived about four hours after the burn.

The Hamilton Journal takes a very sensible view as to the need of the establishment of a school of technology in Georgia. In an editorial on the subject it says:

It is to be hoped that the press of the state will keep hammering upon the subject until a school of technology will be established. There is an urgent demand throughout the south for skilled workmen, men who know how to do things, and the demand can only be met by establishing a school where the chemistry and the physical properties of the material used in building, manufacturing and the mechanics arts and the skill and taste to combine them are taught theoretically and practically. There is need for just such men in our county, one thus equipped would never be out of a paying job. Mechanics, skilled or otherwise, are getting scarce. How many brick or stone masons in our county do you suppose know why mortar hardens and what proportion of its ingredients is proper?

The Printer's Devil.

From the Whitehall Review.

A comic little volume, called "The Printer's Devil," has just been published. It contains numerous examples of errors made in badly read proofs. Thus an evening paper once credited a steamer from America with carrying "63 salmon and 91 steerage passengers," "salmon" being evidently substituted for "saloon." Sarah Bernhardt was accused by a printer of having performed "the shop walking scene" in the tragedy of "Macbeth." A weekly paper headed a piece of sensational news with "Terrible Tragedy at a Wedding—Murder of the Bridegroom and Suicide of the Assassin," and this is how the account ended, "The unfortunate bridegroom is in a very serious condition." The Gazette, which announced the award of the Victoria Cross to a private, Thomas Edwards, described him as "of the Royal Highlanders, mule driver to the Royal Marines," while a Portsmouth paper recently published the sad fact that Amelia Maud Dwyer, "aged five months, the wife of a color-sergeant," was dead.

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Gainesville City Property.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC OUTCRY, IN Gainesville, Ga., on Tuesday the 7th of April, 89 City Lots in the City of Gainesville.

This property consists of the estate of the late Mrs. M. B. Banks, and must be sold to wind up the administration.

A number of the lots are in the heart of the town on the street leading to New Holland Springs. All are eligibly situated for homes, or summer residences. The Mansion house is a large two story building, in a fine grove of oaks, and would make an attractive summer hotel. The lots vary from one-half acre to 20 acres in area. Gainesville is an enterprising, growing city, and the price of property is constantly advancing. This sale offers splendid opportunities for investments.

Terms—One third cash, balance in 7 and 12 months. The sale will not begin until after the arrival of the morning train from Atlanta, on the day of sale. Sale to take place on the premises, by order of court. For map, write to
G. H. PRIOR, Administrator,
Gainesville, Ga.
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TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send you a valuable treatise upon the above diseases, with directions for self-cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

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AMONG THE FEEJEES

An Interesting Account Given of the Polynesian People.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Captain William Churchill has been engaged in a scientific expedition among the islands of the South Seas for several years. He says: There is much misconception of the real condition of the inhabitants of southern Polynesia, which is probably caused by exaggerated accounts of travelers of the Marco Polo type. It is a common impression that the islanders are all cannibals and that the islands are filled with wild beasts. Such is not the case. There are no quadrupeds there except pigs, and cannibalism has ceased to exist except in the most remote and unapproachable of the islands. The natives are indolent and far from being savage, and in their relations with the whites are easy going and simple. There is little romance and less adventure in exploring these southern archipelagoes. The islands are all of volcanic origin and in the lowest strata show no evidence of ores and minerals. The vegetation is tropical and luxuriant and the forests abound in every variety of birds.

It is a common supposition that the islanders are physically dwarfs and the women shriveled and bag-like in appearance, resembling the Indian squaw. The truth is, however, that no finer race exists in the world as regards physical structure. The men are tall and well formed. The women have magnificent proportions, pleasing faces, are neither flabby nor fat, and the contours of their bodies are harmonious. By actual measurement they approach the Venus of Milo nearer than the European. Their houses are built of a framework of saplings, put together without any nails, fastened by sennit made from the cocoanut fibre, and thatched with a long grass to the thickness of several feet. The sides and ends are filled with a lattice-work of reeds that admit the air. A chief's dwelling is never complete without ornaments of conch shells at each end of the ridge pole. These houses are usually set up on two or three stone terraces and have a door at each side but no windows. The floors are covered with soft grasses to the depth of several feet, over which are spread mats. One end of the floor is raised about one foot above the rest, and is used as a bed upon which is laid from fifty to 100 of the softest mats. One corner is reserved as a small fireplace, consisting of bare ground and a few stone, where are always kept smouldering a few cocoanut husks used for the purpose of making suluka, or native cigarette. The tobacco which they smoke is simply the raw leaf dried in the sun. They hold the leaf over the fire until it is crisp and then roll it in dried banana leaf to a sharp point at one end and broad at the other. One cigar usually does for several persons, each taking a few whiffs and passing it to the next.

The food staple of the natives is fruit, but they have more sumptuous edibles prepared by their own ingenuity. The chief of these is the madroi, made from any fruit, yams, taro or bananas, pounded into a thick paste and buried on the shore between high and low water mark. There it is left to decompose for a year, when it is dug up and steamed in a large pot. When unrolled from the dried banana leaves, the odor is that of bad saurkraut spiced with limberger cheese. The natives relish this condiment as a master-piece of their art, and eat it without even holding the nose. It is sweet to the taste and easily digestible. Another Polynesian delicacy is a raw fish about the size of a sardine, which the natives scoop out of the water and bolt while the fish is still wriggling. These minnows taste like sardines.

In the savage islands navigation is made by means of canoes. In the early times the occupation of matai, or canoe carpenter, was considered the highest honor. These canoes are made of a tree of ironwood and are usually 30 feet long and ten feet wide. In some of the islands they are larger and cary 200 or 300 warriors. They have an out-rigger and a mast, with sails of mats. The natives understand how to tack, and can sail their canoes faster than a European vessel.

The Polynesian language is wonderfully grammatical, giving evidence of attainments which raise the natives above savagery in the scale of nations. It is a language in itself, and dependent on no other, it has seven numbers, and all the moods and tenses of the English. It has a very flexible use of the possessive, denoting not only possession, but also the purpose of possession. There is no verb "to be," and in most instances its place is supplied by the verb "to stand." They possess only three prepositions, "in" "to" and from," but this occasions no confusion, because the termination of the verb expresses the prepositional relation. The plural number is generally expressed by a completely or partial reduplication of the singular. The language abounds in words that are to us almost synonymous, but to them convey delicate shades of meaning. The word to clap the hands has three meanings according to its use—to slap the hands crosswise, lengthwise and on the thighs. The natives are very polite in their intercourse with each other. When one sneezes his companion says, "Sabula," your health, your health; the person sneezing replying, "Moli," thank you. They never meet in the morning without saying "Sa yandra," it is awake, and in departing say "Sa la'ki moce," go to sleep. The common term in their language for white men is kai papalagi, the first word meaning "of the race of," and the last "beyond the horizon." It is easy to pick up a knowledge of the native dialects, but they are difficult to master on account of the delicate shades of meaning of the same words. The Polynesians have words to express even metaphysical ideas, and the language is flexible enough to convey new notions when first presented to them. They call a steamer laca links, or sail of fire, instead of incorporating the English word to their speech. The language abounds in poetry, without rhyme, and mainly of the trochee meter, as the accents of the words usually fall on the penult. They celebrate love, martial deeds, feats of strength, and drinking feasts in verses which are handed down by oral tradition.

There are no intoxicating drinks among the natives of their own preparation. The national beverage is made from the tree of the pepper, and has a taste like warm soapsuds. It is not intoxicating, but when used excessively it renders the drinker weak about the legs.

The natives do not seem to appreciate the benefits of civilization and hold their own against any innovation on their immemorial customs. The only habits which they have taken to are card-playing and drinking. These are the fatal instruments which will eventually cause the natives to languish away and disappear as a race.

The Bushman's Cave.

"We engaged two or three of the natives as guides. They took us into one of their curious caves—though I think cave is hardly the proper name; it is more like an enormous fissure in the rocks, with small caves and shelves in the precipitous sides. It was a wonderful place, capable of being garrisoned and provisioned in time of war, and one would think rendered impregnable." "How about water?" asked Graham. "Had they a supply in the cave?" "They had, and a very plentiful supply, too. We entered the place through a narrow zigzag opening in the rocks, which almost gave you the idea that you were going into some tunnel that had fallen in. All at once we found ourselves in a beautiful open space, where there were some cattle feeding upon grass growing luxuriantly on either side of a clear stream of water that ran the whole length of the chasm. We walked along its banks for a long way, admiring the vegetation, which was different from any we had seen outside. Beautiful little hairy ferns and maidenhair grew in the crevices of the rocks, making a pretty lace trimming, as it were, between the lines of strata, each side matching so exactly, both in strata and fernwork, as to denote in a wonderful manner the suddenness with which the mountain must have been reft in twain. And in that clear, dry climate the rocks looked as bright and newly broken as if the cataclysm had taken place but yesterday. Gradually we heard more and more distinctly a roaring noise, that we understood to come

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AMONG THE FEEJEES

An Interesting Account Given of the Polynesian People.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Captain William Churchill has been engaged in a scientific expedition among the islands of the South Seas for several years. He says: There is much misconception of the real condition of the inhabitants of southern Polynesia, which is probably caused by exaggerated accounts of travelers of the Marco Polo type. It is a common impression that the islanders are all cannibals and that the islands are filled with wild beasts. Such is not the case. There are no quadrupeds there except pigs, and cannibalism has ceased to exist except in the most remote and unapproachable of the islands. The natives are indolent and far from being savage, and in their relations with the whites are easy going and simple. There is little romance and less adventure in exploring these southern archipelagoes. The islands are all of volcanic origin and in the lowest strata show no evidence of ores and minerals. The vegetation is tropical and luxuriant and the forests abound in every variety of birds.

It is a common supposition that the islanders are physically dwarfs and the women shriveled and bag-like in appearance, resembling the Indian squaw. The truth is, however, that no finer race exists in the world as regards physical structure. The men are tall and well formed. The women have magnificent proportions, pleasing faces, are neither flabby nor fat, and the contours of their bodies are harmonious. By actual measurement they approach the Venus of Milo nearer than the European. Their houses are built of a framework of saplings, put together without any nails, fastened by sennit made from the cocoanut fibre, and thatched with a long grass to the thickness of several feet. The sides and ends are filled with a lattice-work of reeds that admit the air. A chief's dwelling is never complete without ornaments of conch shells at each end of the ridge pole. These houses are usually set up on two or three stone terraces and have a door at each side but no windows. The floors are covered with soft grasses to the depth of several feet, over which are spread mats. One end of the floor is raised about one foot above the rest, and is used as a bed upon which is laid from fifty to 100 of the softest mats. One corner is reserved as a small fireplace, consisting of bare ground and a few stone, where are always kept smouldering a few cocoanut husks used for the purpose of making suluka, or native cigarette. The tobacco which they smoke is simply the raw leaf dried in the sun. They hold the leaf over the fire until it is crisp and then roll it in dried banana leaf to a sharp point at one end and broad at the other. One cigar usually does for several persons, each taking a few whiffs and passing it to the next.

The food staple of the natives is fruit, but they have more sumptuous edibles prepared by their own ingenuity. The chief of these is the madroi, made from any fruit, yams, taro or bananas, pounded into a thick paste and buried on the shore between high and low water mark. There it is left to decompose for a year, when it is dug up and steamed in a large pot. When unrolled from the dried banana leaves, the odor is that of bad saurkraut spiced with limberger cheese. The natives relish this condiment as a master-piece of their art, and eat it without even holding the nose. It is sweet to the taste and easily digestible. Another Polynesian delicacy is a raw fish about the size of a sardine, which the natives scoop out of the water and bolt while the fish is still wriggling. These minnows taste like sardines.

In the savage islands navigation is made by means of canoes. In the early times the occupation of matai, or canoe carpenter, was considered the highest honor. These canoes are made of a tree of ironwood and are usually 30 feet long and ten feet wide. In some of the islands they are larger and cary 200 or 300 warriors. They have an out-rigger and a mast, with sails of mats. The natives understand how to tack, and can sail their canoes faster than a European vessel.

The Polynesian language is wonderfully grammatical, giving evidence of attainments which raise the natives above savagery in the scale of nations. It is a language in itself, and dependent on no other, it has seven numbers, and all the moods and tenses of the English. It has a very flexible use of the possessive, denoting not only possession, but also the purpose of possession. There is no verb "to be," and in most instances its place is supplied by the verb "to stand." They possess only three prepositions, "in" "to" and from," but this occasions no confusion, because the termination of the verb expresses the prepositional relation. The plural number is generally expressed by a completely or partial reduplication of the singular. The language abounds in words that are to us almost synonymous, but to them convey delicate shades of meaning. The word to clap the hands has three meanings according to its use—to slap the hands crosswise, lengthwise and on the thighs. The natives are very polite in their intercourse with each other. When one sneezes his companion says, "Sabula," your health, your health; the person sneezing replying, "Moli," thank you. They never meet in the morning without saying "Sa yandra," it is awake, and in departing say "Sa la'ki moce," go to sleep. The common term in their language for white men is kai paprlagi, the first word meaning "of the race of," and the last "beyond the horizon." It is easy to pick up a knowledge of the native dialects, but they are difficult to master on account of the delicate shades of meaning of the same words. The Polynesians have words to express even metaphysical ideas, and the language is flexible enough to convey new notions when first presented to them. They call a steamer laca links, or sail of fire, instead of incorporating the English word to their speech. The language abounds in poetry, without rhyme, and mainly of the trochee meter, as the accents of the words usually fall on the penult. They celebrate love, martial deeds, feats of strength, and drinking feasts in verses which are handed down by oral tradition.

There are no intoxicating drinks among the natives of their own preparation. The national beverage is made from the tree of the pepper, and has a taste like warm soapsuds. It is not intoxicating, but when used excessively it renders the drinker weak about the legs.

The natives do not seem to appreciate the benefits of civilization and hold their own against any innovation on their immemorial customs. The only habits which they have taken to are card-playing and drinking. These are the fatal instruments which will eventually cause the natives to languish away and disappear as a race.

The Bushman's Cave.

"We engaged two or three of the natives as guides. They took us into one of their curious caves—though I think cave is hardly the proper name; it is more like an enormous fissure in the rocks, with small caves and shelves in the precipitous sides. It was a wonderful place, capable of being garrisoned and provisioned in time of war, and one would think rendered impregnable." "How about water?" asked Graham. "Had they a supply in the cave?" "They had, and a very plentiful supply, too. We entered the place through a narrow zigzag opening in the rocks, which almost gave you the idea that you were going into some tunnel that had fallen in. All at once we found ourselves in a beautiful open space, where there were some cattle feeding upon grass growing luxuriantly on either side of a clear stream of water that ran the whole length of the chasm. We walked along its banks for a long way, admiring the vegetation, which was different from any we had seen outside. Beautiful little hairy ferns and maidenhair grew in the crevices of the rocks, making a pretty lace trimming, as it were, between the lines of strata, each side matching so exactly, both in strata and fernwork, as to denote in a wonderful manner the suddenness with which the mountain must have been reft in twain. And in that clear, dry climate the rocks looked as bright and newly broken as if the cataclysm had taken place but yesterday. Gradually we heard more and more distinctly a roaring noise, that we understood to come from a fall of water. The rocks had hitherto been open to the sky, although much nearer to each other at the top than below; but at last they closed entirely, and we were in a dark passage. Here were rooms or holes for the stores of grain and hiding places for their women and children. At the end of this tunnel we came upon a cascade, falling sheer from the mountain summit through a large round opening into the basin below. A mass of rock jutting out at the side, just within the fall, intercepted the water, and sent it dancing wildly in a thousand fantastic jets of spray to be sobered down as they mingled with the long, steady stream of falling water. There is an immense quantity of honey in these caves, and the people collect it from the honey nests in the interstices of the rock, letting each other down from above by means of thongs, or more generally by climbing and clinging among the monkey rope that grows luxuriantly in parts. Our guides also pointed out some curious rock paintings, the work of the early Bushman inhabitants."—From "At home in the Transvaal," by Mrs. Carey Hobson.

IKE'S REPENTANCE.

An Amusing Reminiscence of Hampton's Cattle Raid.

From the Southern Bivouac.

Hampton's celebrated "cattle raid," in the rear of Grant's army, was regarded by Lee's starving soldiers as a triumph of genius. The 3,000 tall steers that were brought back as the spoils of victory, were stared at with as much delight as ever a triumphal procession along the Appian way.

The acheivement was not without bloodshed For a brief space the fighting was sharp and decisive. It is known that Hampton planned the expedition only after having "scouted" over the ground himself. The writer of the following was one of the raiders.

As the gray morning lifted its curtain, and the smoke of the conflict floated away, revealing the wounded and the slain of friend and foe, there lay at full length the apparently lifeless form of gallant "Ike." * * * His friend Jack was first to discover and approach him. "Ike, my boy, are you dead?" said Jack, with feeling. The slow response was a long sepulchral groan. "Ike, old fellow, are you much hurt?" repeated Jack, taking him by the hand.

Ike, with languid, half-open eyes, drawled out: "M-o-r-t-a-l-l-y wounded, Jack; I'm shot through the body——" The country through which our troops passed the day before, abounded in large orchards, the fruit of which had been distilled into apple brandy; and our boys being good foragers, had secured a fair supply. Both Jack and Ike were fond of a "nip" and like many others of the command, had passed the canteen freely the night before the attack. Jack had some left in his canteen, and raising Ike's head said to him: "Take a pull, old fellow, it will do you good." Ike motioned the canteen away and said with a reproving look: "Take that canteen away, Jack, and don't be offering liquor to a dying man. Take warning by me, Jack, take warning by me and let liquor alone. O, if I only had a Bible."

Jack thought that Ike's voice was rather strong and well sustained for a man about to depart this life, and began to look for his wound. Finding neither blood on his jacket, nor bullet hole through it, he opened Ike's clothes, and lo! nothing worse than a bruise on his side from a spent bullet. which had stunned and unhorsed him. The shock and pain had impressed him with the idea that he had been mortally perforated.

"Why, Ike," said Jack, "you're not hurt much; there's no hole through you at all. Sit up and see for yourself."

Ike, reassured by the confident tones of his friend, and with his assistance, raised to a sitting posture, and looked for himself. Seeing was believing, and so elated was he at the discovery that he straightened his vertebræ to a bolt upright position, and said to Jack:

"Old fellow, I think I was out of my head awhile ago. Didn't I talk a heap of nonsense? What were you saying about some apple brandy?"

Jack, seeing there was to be indefinite postponement of the funeral, regained his own spirits sufficiently to perpetate a joke at Ike's expense. So, instead of replying to his inquiry about the brandy, with a mock-serious air, he took out a pocket Testament, and turning the pages, asked Ike if he had any favorite place he should read from to comfort him. Ike could stand it no longer, but rising to his feet said: "Jack, stop your blamed foolishness, and hand me that canteen."

A Clean Sweep.

There was a great commotion the other night at a communist meeting, when an excited orator said, "all existing social institutions must be destroyed, wiped out, and swept away." Had he remarked that rheumatism, dyspepsia, and debility must be cleared out and swept away, and that Brown's Iron Bitters would do the cleaning and sweeping, he would have been loudly applauded. Brown's Iron Bitters made a clean sweep of the dyspepsia, nervousness and sleeplessness of Mr. Geo. P. Miller, of Hamilton, Texas.

Truth is mighty—scarce.

YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

A baby carriage is pretty sure to be struck by a squall.

The removal of Professor Sanborn of N. H., after being pronounced incurable by a score of physicians, from Las Vegas, N. M., to his home, was effected by administering Harter's Iron Tonic, which has restored him to his former good health.

He who feels for the poor should make the poor feel the felt.

A Husband's Greatest Blessing Is a strong, healthful, vigorous wife with a clear, handsome complexion. These can only be acquired by using Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

Blind people cannot be carpenters, because they never saw.

A Deceived Woman Is the lady who uses cosmetics, face lotions, white lead, bismuth, powders, arsenic, etc., in the belief of enriching and beautifying the complexion. It is but temporary and ultimately destroys the skin beyond the power of nature to restore. Stop it! Stop it now and use only Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which imparts the vigor and loveliness of youth.

"Poets are born," says a writer. So are other men, but when they get old enough they generally reform.

All Weakness of Genital Organs, Sexual Impotency, and nervous disorders permanently cured in thirty days, by the genuine Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills. Bottles 50 pills $1.25, 100 pills $2.00, 200 pills $3.50, 400 pills $6.00. Magnus & Hightower, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, Atlanta. Wholesale by Lamar, Rankin and Lamar.

There is one appointment which will fall to the lot of a great many applicants, that of minister to Roam around at their own expense.

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Soothes the irritated scalp.

Affords the richest lustre.

Prevents the hair from falling off.

Promotes its healthy, vigorous growth.

The rain falls not alike on the just and unjust, for the simple reason that the unjust usually has the umbrella belonging to the just.—Puck.

The Combination of Ingredients used in making BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. They are the best remedy in use for Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE, In Debility from Overwork.

Dr. G. W. Collins, Tipton, Ind., says: "I used it in nervous debility brought on by overwork in warm weather, with good results."

When an orchard has come fairly into bearing it is a good plan to sow clover and turn it into a hog pasture. The pigs and the soil will both derive benefit.

CINCINNATI, O., April 14, 1884.—S. B. SMITH & BRO., Covington, Ky.—Esteemed Sirs: I have been troubled with a serious kidney affection, and seeing your advertisement, concluded to try a bottle of your May Flower, though without much hope of being benefited by it, The first bottle worked splendidly, and persevering with it use, I am entirely relieved of my painful illness. Any one can write to me and I will reiterate what is here written.

MRS. E. WITHER,
Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

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ADELINA PATTI, the great songstress, says of Solon Palmer's Perfumes, Toilet Soaps and other Toilet articles: "I unhesitatingly pronounce them superior to any I ever used." Principal Depot, 374 and 376 Pearl street, N. Y.

It is time now to sow tomato seed in boxes. To secure stock plants, transplant thrice between now and May 15, when they may be set out.

Dr. Fuller's Youthful Vigor Pills cure nervous debility, impotence and spermatorrhea. $2. Depot 429 Canal st., N. Y. For sale by Magnus & Hightower.

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HOME TESTIMONY.

Prof. H. C. White

STATE CHEMIST.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA,
Chemical Laboratory.

Office of State Chemist,
ATHENS, Ga., June 26, 1884.

I have been familiar for a number of years with the general character of Prof. Horsford's phosphate preparations. Recent examinations made some of the "Acid Phosphate" and "Bread Preparation," show them to be exactly what is claimed for them in the circulars accompanying the packages. The "Acid Phosphate" is a concentrated solution in water of Acid Phosphate of Lime, The "Bread Preparation" is a mixture of Acid Phosphate of lime, carbonate of soda and flour. When mixed with water, carbonic acid gas is liberated and a double phosphate of lime and soda is formed and remains in the bread when baked. In ordinary cream of tartar baking powders the substance left in the bread after "raising" is rochelle salts—a double tartrate of soda and potash. The phosphates are useful mineral substances in animal nutrition and growth, the tartrates are not.

In my opinion the Phosphatic Powder is, therefore, preferable to the others, so far as healthfulness is concerned.

H. C. WHITE.

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Leave Dalton	......	12 13 pm
Arrive East Rome	1 25 am	1 35 pm
Leave East Rome	1 30 am	1 40 pm
" Rockmart	2 35 am	2 34 pm
" Dallas	3 18 am	3 25 pm
Arrive Atlanta	4 35 am	4 45 pm
Leave Atlanta	4 45 am	5 00 pm
" McDonough	5 58 am	6 12 pm
" Jackson	6 35 am	6 50 pm
Leave Indian Spring	6 48 am	7 02 pm
Arrive Macon	8 08 am	8 30 pm
Leave Macon	8 30 am	8 50 pm
" Cochran	10 24 am	10 50 pm
" Eastman	11 07 am	11 36 pm
Arrive Jesup	3 25 pm	4 00 am
Leave Jesup	......	4 20 am
" Sterling	......	6 00 pm
Arrive Brunswick	......	6 50 am

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" Cohutta	11 25 pm	11 45 am
" Dalton	11 55 pm	12 13 pm
Arrive East Rome	1 25 am	1 35 pm
Leave East Rome	1 30 am	1 40 pm
" Rockmart	2 35 am	2 34 pm
" Dallas	3 18 am	3 25 pm
Arrive Atlanta	4 35 am	4 45 pm
" Macon	8 08 am	8 30 pm

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Leave Jesup	11 40 am	12 50 am
" Eastman	4 02 pm	5 22 am
" Cochran	4 50 pm	6 18 am
Arrive Macon	6 45 pm	8 20 am
Leave Macon	7 05 pm	8 45 am
" Indian Sp'gs	8 42 pm	10 17 am
Leave Jackson	8 53 pm	10 30 am
" McDonough	9 32 pm	11 12 am
Arrive Atlanta	10 45 pm	12 30 pm
Leave Atlanta	11 00 pm	12 55 pm
" Dallas	12 23 am	2 18 pm
" Rockmart	1 08 am	3 14 pm
Arrive East Rome	1 56 am	4 00 pm
Leave East Rome	2 00 am	4 05 pm
Arrive Dalton	3 23 am	5 25 pm
Leave Dalton	3 28 am	5 40 pm
" Cohutta	3 50 am	6 10 pm
" Ooltewah	4 23 am	6 45 pm
Arrive Chattanooga	5 00 am	7 20 pm

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express No. 12.	Fast Mail No. 14.
Leave Macon	7 05 pm	8 45 am
" Atlanta	11 00 pm	12 55 pm
" Dallas	12 23 am	2 18 pm
" Rockmart	1 08 am	3 14 pm
Arrive East Rome	1 56 am	4 00 pm
Leave East Rome	4 50 am	7 10 pm
" Dalton	6 25 am	9 00 pm
" Cohutta	6 55 am	9 33 pm
Arrive Cleveland	7 25 am	10 10 pm

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Louisiana State Lottery Com'y

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Commissioners.

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100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

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LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1	do do	25,000
1	do do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $6000	12,000
5	do 2000	10,000
10	do 1000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 200	20,000
300	do 100	30,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000
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9	Approximation Prizes of $750	6,75
9	do do 500	4,50
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1967	Prizes, amounting to	$265,50

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (all sums of five dollars and upwards by express at our expense) to

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Louisiana State Lottery

For Tickets or further information of the above Lottery, address

Dave C. Johnston, Covington, Ky.

Amounts of $5.00 and over, by Express at my expense.

HELP WANTED—Male.

EXPERIENCED MATTRESS MAKERS WANTed; none others need apply. Southern Spring Bed Co., 97 South Pryor street. fri su

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CIGAR salesman. Only a good man, who already has a trade, need apply. P. O. Box 247, Richmond, Va.

WANTED—Boarders.

PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DO well to consult this column. tf

GOOD BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS CAN keep their houses full by advertising in our one cent column. tf

A LARGE, FURNISHED, PLEASANTLY LOcated, front room, with board for a couple, will be vacated at No. 9 Houston St. tus, fri sun.

CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE the city at 159 N. Collins st. Splendid water, good neighborhood, special inducements to families.

WANTED—SIX YOUNG MEN TO BOARD, AT 69 North Collins street. A few day boarders solicited. fri su

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WISHING TO LEAVE THE STATE, I offer my saloon and fixtures at a great bargain. 30 Decatur, near Kimball house. 5t.

THE STOCK OF A SMALL DRY GOODS, CLOTHing and Notion business in the city for sale at a bargain this week. Address "Business," Constitution. tf

Insurance.

LOANS ON LIFE, ENDOWMENT AND TONtine insurance policies, same purchased. Address enclosing stamp for reply "Insurance," box 148, P. O., Atlanta, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS BOOKKEEPER, salesman or solicitor; cotton or grocery business preferred; have had twelve years experience in cotton; best references given. Address, A. B. C., care this office. 3t.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN TO SEND SIXTY cents to THE CONSTITUTION for a book of 100 ironclad mortgage notes, waiving homestead and the garnishment of wages. tf.

WANTED—Rooms and Houses.

BY YOUNG MAN, ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY, near 1st Methodist church; only those owning property need apply. References exchanged. Address L. I. J., care Constitution.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OR ladies of good address in each county of this state to act as my agents, either on commission or a salary, in an honest and money making business. Call on, or address enclosing stamp for a reply, Room No. 1, 19½ Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga. tf

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO SELL the new editions of Zell's Encyclopedias. T. Ellwood Zell, Publisher, 47 N. 13th st. Philada.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

NOTICE—THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT railroad company offers for rent its vacant freight depot in Atlanta, with the use of adjacent track. Apply to the undersigned at the office of said company. L. P. Grant, president. Atlanta, October 25th. 1884.

FOUND.

PICKED UP—A SMALL WHITE AND ORange setter dog, about 1½ to 2 years old. Owner can get him by proving property and paying for advertisement. 2t

LOST.

STRAYED—FROM 102 PEACHTREE ST, a small Rat and Tan puppy, Jack; tail and ears cut off. Any one returning the same will be rewarded. C. E. Buzbee.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—PARTIES DESIRING TO purchase Fire Proof safes can find any style and size, at manufacturers prices, at 48 East Alabama street.

A BOOK OF 100 IRONCLAD WAIVER NOTES with mortgage clause costs sixty cents, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, postpaid, upon receipt of sixty cents. Address, The Constitution. tf.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND FULL CAROM billiard tables. Inquire at Markham house. tf

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Wagons.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR FINE MULES, WAGON and harness. Apply at 45 Peachtree street. fri su mon

FOR SALE—Building Material.

THE ATTENTION OF CONTRACTORS, LUMBER men, etc., is called to the sale of the unused material at the Kimball house at 10 o'clock this a. m., by G. W. Adair.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE CHANGED MY OFFICE, FROM JAMES' bank building, to No. 7½ South Broad street, over Neal's furniture store. Clients, who had papers of any sort with me, are notified that they are safe and all right. Come to see me. Robert L. Rodgers, attorney at law. tf

PERSONAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO REPAIR AND paint vehicles promptly, and in the best style. W. L. Jarvis, 44 Line st. sun, mon and fri.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—TO A FAMILY WITHOUT SMALL children, an eight room residence, very desirable in every particular, a choice home. Joel Hurt.

IRON CLAD NOTES,

WITH MORTGAGE CLAUSE, AND WAIVING all homestead rights and exemptions, and the garnishment of wages,

PRONOUNCED BEST NOTE

in existence, sent postpaid 100 in a book upon receipt of sixty cents, or a book of 50 notes upon receipt of thirty-five cents. Address

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

d&wk tf

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REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St. New York.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned for erecting the

COTTON EXCHANGE.

—AND—

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

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Plans and specifications can be seen at the Chamber of Commerce, Mobile, Ala., and also at the office of Bruce & Morgan, Architects, Atlanta, Ga. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

D. E. HUGER, Chairman.

SMITH'S Extract of May Flower FOR WOMEN.

LEO BOCK 32½ W. MITCHELL ST. ATLANTA, GA. WOODCUTS FOR BOOKS, CATALOGUES, ADVERTIS'G &C

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ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper, and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, MARCH 27, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states, taken at 1 a. m.: Warmer, partly cloudy weather; local rains; winds generally southeasterly; falling barometer.

WASHINGTON preachers are advising the president as to his duty toward the Mormons. Thousands of good people all over the country are praying for Washington as well as for Utah.

VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS and his old friend, ex-Senator McDonald, are hopelessly estranged. Hendricks has just beaten McDonald in a glorious struggle for the control of an Indiana postoffice appointment.

THE extravagance of the senate has at last reached a point where even the republican senators are alarmed. Their caucus has virtually agreed to retreat from the merciless raid which republican committees have been making on the treasury.

THE news from England this morning is decidedly more alarming than it has been for the past week. Hopes that war may be averted are expressed by the English press, but they are based mainly upon Russia's alleged poverty and inability to negotiate a sufficient loan for war purposes. England is arming herself rapidly.

THOMAS C. CRENSHAW, JR., of Troup county, was yesterday nominated to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Georgia. Mr. Crenshaw has, for several years, been one of the active leaders of the young democracy of western Georgia. He represented Troup county in the last legislature with distinction, and is a member of the present legislature. He is about thirty-five years old. In the management of his private affairs he has given evidence of a business capacity which will fit him for the responsible office he is to assume. Mr. Walter Johnson, the retiring collector, has made an excellent officer. The tenure of office act does not apply to revenue collectors, and hence, Mr. Crenshaw's appointment is not a removal of Mr. Johnson before his term had expired. The collectors continue in office at the will of the president and have no fixed term of service.

"SOCIETY SOLDIERS."

Among the institutions that call loudly for reform under a democratic administration may be mentioned the army. No branch of the public service has suffered more from the effects of republican corruption. There has been a gradual lowering of the high standards which, in old times, the officers of the army erected for themselves, and there has been a steady deterioration of that peculiar spirit which was at one time a distinguishing feature of the American army.

There is nothing more infectious than immorality in high places, and since the republicans have been in power their loose ideas and corrupt practices have gradually spread to every branch of the public service. None, perhaps, has been less affected than the army, yet it is a fact that cannot escape observation that the code which formerly governed military officials has come to be very loosely interpreted among them. Take, for example, the decision of the courtmartial in the Swaim case. There were three several verdicts in that case, and each verdict smacked of the time-serving politician, though the court was a military one. Moreover, we observe quite frequently in the newspapers information to the effect that some army officer has duplicated his pay accounts, or has been guilty of some other crime "unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman."

The difficulty under republican rule, has been that an army officer who had been guilty of forgery could bring such "influence" to bear on the president as would secure a pardon and a reinstatement. This "influence" was demoralizing in other directions. It was used to secure the advancement of young officers over the heads of older and more deserving ones. It is not to be wondered at that, in the course of twenty years or more, the tone and discipline of the army should have become perceptibly lower. The wonder is that the demoralization has not been more complete.

The "influence" to which we have alluded has been used to give easy places in Washington, and other social centers, to young officers who happened to have political friends, and the result has been the creation of a class in the army known as "coburgs." The "coburgs" are young officers who, by means of social or political influence, have been assigned to duty at points where they will have a "nicer" time than their army comrades. At the social centers, these "coburgs" cut quite a swell. They are the pinks of fashion and lead the german, while their brother officers are attending to the onerous duties and responsibilities that fall to the lot of the real soldier, even in time of peace.

It is given out in Washington that Judge Endicott, the secretary of war, proposes to put an end to this "coburg" business. It is stated that he appreciates the bad results that have followed and must follow the stationing of young army officers for long periods in cities where their duties are not of a military character, and he proposes to order the officers who have been having "a pleasant time," to their regiments and give other [illegible]ficers an opportunity to enjoy the delights [illegible] "social" duty. This will effectually de[illegible]y the grade of "coburgs," and give all younger officers an oppo[illegible]ity to see [illegible]ty.

THE BATTLES ABOUT SUAKIM.

Two roads lead out from Suakim to Berber; the northern by way of Handuk and Hambuk wells, and the southern by way of Tamai and Sinkat. General Graham followed the latter road when, on the 13th of March, 1884, he attacked Osman Digna's camp at Tamai and captured it. In again opening a way to Berber he advances by the southern route. Either route lies over a comparatively smooth country for about fifteen miles, and then the mountainous section is reached. Tamai is in the second range of hills, and Osman Digna's camp is located there on account of its supply of water. The skirmishes of last Friday, Saturday and Sunday were fought not over ten miles from Suakim, as General Graham was advancing towards the hill country and Tamai camp. A pitched battle between General Graham's full available force and Osman Digna's black array is daily expected, and upon the result of this battle will depend the occupation of the road as far as Sinkat. In the recent skirmishes the Arabs took the aggressive, but as he approaches Tamai General Graham proposes to force the Arabs to fight or retire.

If General Graham does not crush the Arabs, or at least punish them severely, in the coming battle, he will find it very difficult to prevent incursions along his pipe line and railroad. The British must do much more than hold their own in the general engagement. No doubt the Arabs were greatly encouraged by their success on Sunday in breaking McNeill's square and hamstringing large numbers of camels, horses and mules, and the whole scheme of building at once a railroad from Suakim to Berber, is staked upon the battle that may be taking place as we write. If Osman Digna should refuse to fight, the problem would be rendered much more difficult. What General Graham wants is a pitched battle, in which all the Arabs under the wily leader shall participate. Given such an opportunity, it is scarcely to be doubted that the Arabs will come out, in spite of all their experience, very much discouraged and thinned out.

THE CATTLE SPECULATORS.

The probability is that the sense of injustice under which the Oklahoma boomers are suffering will be appeased by the course which Secretary Lamar proposes to pursue. The Oklahoma boomers believe that they have as much right to occupy the rich lands in that section as the great cattle companies have to use them as pastures. The only argument that can be used in reply to this is to show the boomers that the cattle companies have no right to occupy the reservation, and this, it is said, Secretary Lamar proposes to do. He intends, it is reported, to abrogate the so-called leases which the cattle speculators have managed to secure on the Indian reservations, and if he carries out this intention he will earn the thanks of every honest man in the country. Even the interior department, under republican rule, has been compelled to confess that the leases which the cattle companies profess to own, have been made without authority of law, and if Secretary Lamar will inaugurate a policy which will enable the government to confirm the Indians in their undoubted rights, he will have taken a very necessary step in the direction of democratic reform.

Under the various republican administrations that the country has had since the war, the department of the interior has been used as a vehicle to enable certain speculators and scoundrels to swindle the people of the country as well as the Indians, and it was not to be expected that the rights of the red men would ever be recognized under such auspices. As the attitude of the department has been well known there is nothing astonishing in the fact that the Indian reservations have been illegally leased to cattle speculators and timber thieves. Indeed, the department has encouraged these jobs.

It is understood that the Oklahoma boomers have been, or are to be, "escorted" away from the reservation by United States troops. Let the same remedy be applied to the cattle men who are occupying the lands. If they refuse to vacate, let the troops escort them away. Let even handed justice be shown in this matter, so that the Indians may have their rights, and so that they may no longer be impressed with the belief that the United States government is run in the interest of swindlers, speculators and thieves.

CATTLE AND COTTON SEED.

Instead of buying less meat each year, it is plain the south is annually sending more money to the northwest in payment of meats. In several of the southern states it is well known that there are fewer cows and fewer sheep than there were in the census year. This is certainly the case in Mississippi and Louisiana, and probably in some other states. One Chicago packer, says the Louisville Home and Farm, shipped to the south during the first seventeen days of January last 85,000,000 pounds of meat, as against 19,990,000 pounds for the corresponding time of 1884. He also shipped more barrels of pork by 4,000, and more tierces of lard by 8,000. These facts show where the great drain of money from this section leads to, and they should incite every man who desires the prosperity of the southern country to find some remedy that will fit the case.

A correspondent of the Planters' Journal, published in Vicksburg, claims that an ample remedy can be found in the use of cotton seed as feed stuff. An experiment, he says, "made at the A. and M. college in feeding cotton seed to cattle showed that flesh could be put on cattle, even in midwinter, for less than two cents per pound. By this means, if fed to cattle on the plantation, the seed will pay $35 to $70 per ton. In my county not a ton of seed is sold to mills; all is bought by cattle men, and they have paid this winter and fall $9 per ton at the gin, and some of it is hauled fifteen miles to the cattle ranches.

"While I do not know how long the hulled seed, with the oil in it, could be fed to mules without hurt, I do know of a man who fed a pair of fancy horses on it for three months, and they did well and had a nice coat of hair."

The small planter can buy beef cattle off of grass in September for two and a half cents per pound gross, and by feeding them cooked cotton seed and hay for two months he can put on about 250 pounds of flesh and sell them for 5 to 6½ cents gross, or a profit of about $30 on each steer." Professor F. A. Gulley says that cotton seed meal is worth double corn meal for food for stock. The oil in the seed is good food; and he says the hogs get fat when picking up the cooked cotton seed where cattle are fed.

If indeed there is truth in these statements of facts, it is worth the w[illegible] of any farmer to begin the work of producing meat at least for his own use. If we can make our beef and pork from cotton seed, it is high time we began to do it. The oil mills do not take over ten per cent of the crop of seed, and if we feed the rest of it to cattle and hogs, we would not materially decrease the fertilization material, while we would retain at home a great sum of money that is now handed over each year to Chicago packers.

THE New York Tribune thinks there is a dreadful row in the democratic party owing to dissatisfaction at Mr. Cleveland's appointments. The Tribune is evidently trying to please the New England provincials who subscribe to its weekly edition.

THE Arabs do not employ brass bands. They rush up and hamstring a hollow square whenever they feel like it.

IT is said that the anti-suicide law in New York does not work satisfactorily. It is responsible for loss of life instead of saving it. A poor fellow makes an attempt at suicide. He fails, and is convalescing when the thought strikes him that he will be arrested and punished. This drives him to desperation and he makes a second and a successful effort. So afraid are suicides of making a failure that they have nearly all abandoned poison for the more reliable revolver. In old times legislation against suicide was more successful. In England a suicide was refused Christian burial, and this created such a prejudice that the crime became exceedingly rare. An epidemic of suicide among the young women of Rome was suddenly checked by a law commanding that their bodies should be exposed naked in the forum. This shocked the modesty of the Roman maidens and they stopped killing themselves. These methods would not be tolerated now, but they are the only measures that have ever succeeded in checking the crime of self-murder.

HIGGINS still holds the fort.

IT is said that John Sherman will make an effort to create a war between western and eastern republicans. He will begin the erection of zerebas in Ohio this fall.

PNEUMONIA is widely and fearfully prevalent. It is not confined to any particular region or locality. Its ravages are reported in the north, south and west. It is just as bad in the country as in cities and towns. Rich and poor, whites and blacks, all suffer more or less. Pneumonia is generally caused by the exposure of the air tubes of the lungs to a fall of temperature. When people go out of heated cars, theaters, offices, ballrooms and dwellings into the street they run a terrible risk. Nine cases out of ten pneumonia is precipitated by reckless exposure. At this season of the year, with our changeable climate, people cannot be too careful.

IT is said that Mahone's power is hopelessly broken in Virginia. He should now form himself into a hollow square and gracefully retire.

IN the Kentucky supreme court a case recently came up in which it was necessary to prove a contract made by telephone. There appeared to be some difficulty in the way. The terms of the contract were not put on paper as in the case of a telegram. The parties were not face to face as in ordinary verbal agreements. Sometimes the communications between the parties were sent by the telephone operator. In the case of strangers neither could know that the one at the other end was the person he represented himself. In this particular case the contract was made between Kuykendall at Morgantown and Sullivan at Bowling Green. The former requested the operator to speak for him. Sullivan was called and thereupon a conversation was held between him and the operator representing Kuykendall. An agreement was made and Sullivan was sued for the breach of it. He contradicted the plaintiff as to what had been said. The operator at Morgantown testified that he had forgotten the particulars of the conversation. The court permitted Kuykendall to prove by himself and two other persons who were present what the Morgantown operator had said to Sullivan and what he reported as coming from Sullivan. The court held this to be competent evidence. It compared the operator to an interpreter. Just as he is the agent of both parties so is the telephone operator the agent of both parties, and his statements may be proved by third parties without calling him as a witness.

THE fact that Uncle Evarts, of New York, has made no great speech in the senate shows that there is a hitch somewhere.

IN Illinois children are born with roller-skates.

MR. R. H. BEBOUT, of Ohio, writes to the New York World that he has made a discovery in regard to the distance of the sun from the earth. He measures the same way that we measure the height of a standing tree and being about 3,000 miles north of the equator, by taking a spirit level and a carpenter's square he finds that the distance to the sun is just 3,000 miles from the equator or from the earth. He also claims that the earth is stationary, that the north pole is the centre and the sun, moon and stars travel round it. By his measure the sun is 100 miles across its face. Mr. Bebout is confident that he can figure all this out to the satisfaction of everybody. He is still at large.

IT is said that James Whitcomb Riley, the hoosier poet, will shortly marry Miss Clara L. Bottsford, who is also an Indiana poet. If this sort of thing continues, Indiana will soon be peopled with a race of poets.

ONE of the noblest charities of the day is the "Confederate Relief Bazaar" to be held in Baltimore from the 7th to the 11th of April. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of needy ex confederate soldiers and their families. Contributions of money, supplies and articles of every kind will be warmly appreciated and devoted to aiding the veterans of the lost cause and their families. One of the features of the "Bazaar" will be the "Georgia Table." The patriotic ladies in charge of this table desire to make it worthy of the empire state of the south. Among other things they will want Georgia grasses, long moss, the coat of arms of Georgia, bales of cotton, etc. The president of the Bazaar association is Mrs. Wm. H. Brune, 129 St. Paul street, and the manager of the Georgia table is Mrs. Edgeworth Bird, 40 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore. It will require only a bare statement of the object of this charity to enlist the active sympathies of Georgians. The confederate veterans have no government pensions to relieve them when poverty and misfortune overtake them. Their only hope is in such movements as the generous people of Baltimore have inaugurated.

IT is said that Roscoe Conkling was present at Mr. Cleveland's inauguration. To this fact is perhaps due the extraordinary success of the ceremony.

THE Birmingham, Ala., Chronicle editorially suggests the division of Alabama and Georgia. It thinks that a new division of the territory might be beneficial in several respects. It would divide the agricultural from the industrial sections of those states and mass the people having the same interests into one state. It would give a magnificent agricultural state with a fine sea front on the Atlantic and a fine port on the gulf. The agricultural state would have the cities of Mobile and Montgomery, Macon and Savannah. To the industrial state above would fall fewer cities and inferior soil, but a white population in the main, and mines of coal, iron, gold, brick clay and kaolin. The dividing line could begin at a point midway the western boundary line of Alabama and run due east to the eastern boundary line of Georgia. This division would make two beautiful states. The agricultural and industrial interests would be separated and neither would jostle the other.

THE literary critic of the Boston Advertiser, alludes to Christian Reid, the novelist, as "Mr." Reid. Since the Charles Egbert Craddock episode the Boston mind appears to be a trifle confused.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

THE appointment mill grinds slowly, but the grist is good.

WHEELING will be the capital of West Virginia after May 1.

ALASKA, alone of this great republic, has escaped the rolling-skate mania.

NINETY-FIVE children under fourteen years of age committed suicide in this country last year.

MR. CLEVELAND has consented to accompany some veterans to the battlefield of Gettysburg on May 4th and 5th.

THE great depression is thinning out the livery stables. In New York one out of every five has been closed for good.

THE people of Ohio will have a chance to vote next October upon a constitutional amendment to abolish October elections.

A BROTHER of Minister Phelps is a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, and a niece is a clerk in the war department.

CHIVERIUS, who is charged with the murder of Fannie Lillian Madison at Richmond, is a descendent of John Tyler's brother, Watt Tyler.

JEFFERSON DAVIS promises to visit New Orleans on April 15, if his health will permit, to address his surviving comrades of the Mexican war.

REV. W. S. RAINSFORD, of New York, says that the modern evangel is to "all ye who are weary and heavy laden and able at the same time to pay pew rent."

THE Philadelphia Times in a favorable mention of General Jackson's appointment, says the Mexicans are not likely to lack for after-dinner eloquence at public dinners during the next few years.

THE will of Gordon W. Burnham has been filed, and the codicil in favor of Miss Kate Sanborn gives her $50,000 one year after the death of the testator. His other bequests are numerous and heavy.

THE island home of the Jersey cattle contains only 20,000 acres—scarcely enough for a Texas cattle ranch—and yet it supports 60,000 people. The farms are so fertile that they rent at the rate of $43 an acre.

TO PLEASE the family, General Grant's doctors are now employing "the old woman's medicine," red clover, although they have not any faith in it. They are trying it on the basis that it can do no harm.

HENRY WARD BEECHER is besieged by clamoring office seekers who beseech him to exert his influence in their behalf. His mail is daily crowded with letters requesting his intercession with the new government.

CHARLOTTE COOPER, daughter of J. Fenimore Cooper, died on Sunday morning, at the age of 68. She had been an invalid all her life, living quietly with her sister, Miss Susan Fenimore Cooper at Cooperstown. The latter is 70 years of age.

WHEN it became known that Mr. Phelps, our new minister to England, would address the court the court room was invariably crowded, even in Washington. He is said to be the most eloquent man that ever argued a case before the United States supreme court.

THE bar of Philadelphia proposed to give ex-Attorney General Brewster an elegant dinner, but he declined to accept, giving as a reason that he does not desire to participate in a public feast, while so many find it hard work to get a meal. It was to have been a sumptuous affair, at $15 a plate.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL, the immortal interpreter of the constitution, always attended the Episcopal church, although for many years he held Unitarian views. Investigation convinced him of the "supreme divinity" of Christ, and it was his purpose to make a public confession of his new faith, but sickness and death prevented.

AN old soldier criticises the picture of General Thomas for which congress voted Miss Ransom $10,000. He is represented standing on the field at Chicamauga, in a military dress suit just out of the band box, put on after a Turkish bath. In point of fact Thomas had on an old blouse, and looked like a teamster just out of a gutter.

THE latest counterfeits are genuine, a paradox which is accounted for by the fact that the silver in a half dollar is worth 38½ cents. The counterfeiters melt up trade dollars and recoin them into half-dollars, exactly like those from the mint, at a profit of 23 per cent, as great as many legitimate branches of business pay in dull times like these.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL VILAS, in reply to a direct question as to whether a democratic member of congress should not have the naming of postmasters in his district, replied that to act otherwise would be a mistake. There was in his answer and manner however a certain degree of diplomacy and reserve which appeared to indicate that there might be cases in which that rule might not work. He has not yet signed any commissions of postmasters since he took charge of his office.

COMIC opera singers are out of fashion. Even Lilian Russell does not have fair houses. Catherine Lewis can't get an engagement. Fay Templeton, a wonderfully pretty and talented young girl, is no longer in demand. Louise Searle is doing nothing. Louise Lester, a pretty little singer, who went from St. Louis out to California four or five years ago and made fame and money, is idle. Emma Carson, who was a great favorite two years ago, is compelled to take a subordinate part in a burlesque, and so it goes. There is something in the life of the female comic opera singer that is very wearing and that makes rapid and disastrous changes. She soon gets too stout, loses her voice or becomes embroiled in a novel scandal. Anyhow, she goes, and goes quickly.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Question of Morals.

Virginius, Atlanta, Ga.: Please define the difference between a man not legally responsible who orders goods, cash on delivery, and fails to pay for them, and one who enters your premises during the night and steals them.

There is no difference from a moral standpoint, if the man ordering the goods knew at the time that he would be unable to pay. If he had no dishonest intention, he should offer to return the goods or make some reparation when he found that he was unable to pay. There may be cases, however, where a man innocently gets into such a fix and finds it out of his power to do the square thing.

In the Polar Regions.

Subscriber, Ocala, Fla.: How near to the north pole has any expedition ever gone?

Lieutenant Lockwood came within 456 statute miles of the pole. He reached the nearest point to the pole ever visited by any known civilized human being.

The Bartholdi Statue.

S. B., Austell, Ga.: When will the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" arrive in this country?

In about two months. But about $200,000 will have to be raised on this side of the water before the great statue can be suitably mounted on Bedloe's island.

President Barrios.

Subscriber, Anniston, Ala.: Is Barrios of Guatemala, the savage tyrant the newspapers make him out?

There are two sides to nearly every question. While many hard stories are told of Barrios he has friends in this country who insist that he has given Guatemala the only respectable government it has had. He is a lawyer as well as a soldier, and is a man of ability. If he could unite the Central American republics in a confederation it would naturally tend to their advantage. His severity as a ruler may be accounted for by the fact that he has about as hard a crowd of conspirators and malcontents to deal with as ever afflicted a country.

Inclined to Kick.

From the Pittsburg Telegraph.

Here it is, at last. The pastor of the leading Presbyterian church in Chattanooga last Sunday denounced progressive euchre as a form of gambling, and besought the members of his flock to frown upon its fascinations if they hoped to read their titles clear to mansions in the skies, or words to that effect. With rolling-skating barred out and now progressive euchre, the old question, "Is life worth living?" will arise with a new and painful interest.

Very Encouraging.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

As an incentive to be frugal and industrious, it may be stated that Mike McDonald, the Chicago gambler, lays claim to $500,000 worth of real estate.

MR. M'KINLEY'S FATE.

Indentifying the Body of General J. B. Gordon's Secretary.

From the New York Times.

The body found floating in the water last Tuesday off pier No. 3, East river, was yesterday identified by means of its clothing as that of W. H. McKinley, the private secretary of General John B. Gordon, who has offices in the Bryant building. Mr. McKinley disappeared on the night of January 8th, when an overcoat and hat were found on the deck of one of the ferryboats of the Pennsylvania railroad. In the pockets of the coat were a gold watch and chain, which were identified as those of Mr. McKinely, and a receipt for a package which General Gordon had sent to his daughter, Miss Lizzie Gordon, during the afternoon. These articles, coupled with the disappearance of Mr. McKinley, convinced General Gordon that his secretary had committed suicide, and he began to watch the papers for reports of found bodies. No body was taken from the rivers, however, which bore the least resemblance to that of Mr. McKinley until last Tuesday night, when the body was found off pier No. 3 East river. The entire upper part of the face was gone, and after being kept in the morgue for three days without being identified this body was buried in the potter's field. In the meantime a brother of Mr. McKinley, who lives in Charleston, S. C., happened to read in a New-York paper a description of the headless body. He wrote to General Gordon, asking him to visit the morgue and try and identify the body. The general went to the morgue last Saturday, but the body had been buried, and although he identified the watch and coat found in the ferryboat, and which were kept at police headquarters, he was by no means certain that the body buried at potter's field was that of his missing secretary.

Yesterday morning John H. Simons, the janitor of the Bryant building, went to the morgue to examine the clothing taken from the dead body. The result of his visit was that he fully identified the body buried in the potter's field as that of Secretary McKinley. Just before the disappearance of Mr. McKinley he and the janitor ordered trousers made by the same tailor and from the same piece of goods. Mr. Simons at once recognized the trousers taken from the dead man, and the identification was confirmed by the fact that the name of the tailor was stamped on the inside of the buttons. The lining and making of the trousers were also similar to his own. Mr. Simons cut the waistband from the garment and took it to the tailor, Mr. Herold, who recognized the buttons, and said that the texture of the cloth was the same as that of the trousers which he made for Mr. McKinley. The identification, after this, was considered complete, and orders were given to exhume the body, which will be sent to Mr. McKinley's friends in Charleston. It is supposed that when Mr. McKinley jumped from the ferry boat his head was struck by the paddle and in this way the upper part was crushed, and afterward washed away by the action of the water.

General Gordon yesterday wrote the following letter to the brother of the dead man:

Mr. C. McKinley, Charleston, S. C.—My Dear Sir: I want to express my sincere sympathy with you in the loss of your brother, W. H. McKinley. For nearly two years he has been employed in an important capacity in the New York office of the railroad company of which I am the president. He possessed from the first to the last my entire confidence. He commanded the absolute respect and the esteem of every one having business relations with him. His accounts were found correct to a cent. I have never known a more faithful, honest and honorable man. He discharged all his duties on the very day of his death, as he had done in the past, with scrupulous fidelity. He was intelligent, genial, generous and capable—as gentle as a woman, but thoroughly manly and brave. In his death I have lost not only a faithful secretary, but a true and valued friend. Sincerely yours,

J. B. GORDON.

This letter was written because stories had been circulated charging Mr. McKinley with having betrayed the trust of his employer. He had the combination to the safe in the office, but when the door was forced open it was found that not a penny was missing, and that Mr. McKinley's accounts was all right. The motive which prompted him to commit suicide is still a mystery.

Senators Crowded Back.

New York World Letter.

Some of the senators are very angry because the new members of the cabinet do not give them precedence over everybody else. They say that the new cabinet people do not understand the relative importance of the senators. They make them stand in line to be received. There have been occasions even when a plain American citizen who has business with a secretary and who has reached his room first has been given a hearing in advance of a senator who has arrived after him. The senators are used to walking straight up to the secretaries, crowding back everybody else and giving way to no one except associate senators. They have done this upon the theory that their time was of more importance than that of any one else, and that the subjects presented to them were more worthy of consideration. The new cabinet people find that all of their callers, senators included, harp upon the one string of office-begging. It is no wonder, then, that they put all of their callers upon nearly an equal footing. The turn of the senators will come next winter. I heard one stalwart senator yesterday swear with clinched fist that when the ides of next December came he would summon before his committee of the senate the proudest and stiffest-necked of the new cabinet, and teach them that a senator is too powerful and haughty a person to be trifled with with impunity.

Sharon Breaking Down.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Advices from San Francisco say that ex-Senator Sharon is fast breaking down under the troubles forced upon him by Sarah Althea and her lawyers. The old man was always weak physically, but the mortifications and chagrins, the reproaches of his friends and the coldness of his children, all growing out of his relations with the pestiferous Sarah Althea, are more than human nature can stoically bear. It is said that his daughter Flora, wife of Sir Thomas Hesketh, of England, is so disgusted with her father that she has had no communication with him since the suit began. Her own social position in England has been cruelly injured. As for Sir Thomas himself he is mad through and through. Another complication is the marriage of the son, Fred. Sharon, a few months ago, under circumstances which set every tongue to wagging. The fair bride is the daughter of a very wealthy gentleman, and the divorced wife of J. W. Breckenridge, son of the late vice-president. The marriage was a hastily-contrived affair. They were married, and the same night left for Europe. The scandals which have beset his name, the dreadful cost of the Hill litigation, the posibility that he may yet be mulcted in half his fortune, and the terrible annoyances of the past year, promise to land the badgered millionaire under the sod in a very short time.

A Willing Hypnotic.

From the New York World.

An illustration of the remarkable effect confidence produces on hypnotic subjects is given in the following story, told by an eye witness: "Dr. Carpenter, the mesmerist, was expected at a small gathering in London on a certain occasion, and while waiting for him the conversation naturally turned upon the subjects with which he had been dealing. The statement was made that it was only necessary for the doctor to catch one glance of the eye of a person to put that person to sleep. Soon the door was opened and the guest of the evening appeared, pausing an instant on the threshold. The next moment the lady sitting directly opposite the door was discovered to be in a mesmeric sleep. When 'brought to' she was asked what induced her to enter that state.

"'Why,' she said, 'I thought I saw Dr. Carpenter looking at me.'

"The mesmerist protested that he had not even looked in the direction of the lady."

An Honest Dog.

From the New York Telegram.

A Skye terrier, owned by a gentleman from Baltimore, proved one day recently that it could feel ashamed of a dishonest act. The master had always treated the terrier well—in fact, in had never been punished. On the day in question the gentleman was at his table. The little Skye saw a cutlet near the edge of the board, and yielded to the temptation to steal the meat. The cutlet was slyly seized and taken under the sofa. The gentleman pretended not to see the act of the theft. But the conscience of the little terrier soon got the better of its hunger. It brought the cutlet back, laid it at the feet of its master, hung its head in shame, and slunk away.

Some Excuse for It.

From the Buffalo Courier.

No wonder Frenchmen drink vin ordinaire. During 1884, no less than 3,929 dead dogs were found in the Seine, to say nothing of other animals. Adulterated wine is preferable to water under such conditions.

The Money Raised.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—The citizens' committee appointed to raise $10,500 to insure the holding of the next state fair in Macon completed its labors to-day. The entire amount was secured, and the executive committee of the Agricultural society will now perfect plans for the greatest fair yet held in the state.

New Residences.

MACON, GA., March 26.—[Special.]—A building boom is in progress on College street. Handsome new residences, all near together, are being erected by Messrs. J. H. Powers, J. W. Cabaniss, John Ellis, C. M. Wiley and Frank Rogers.

JUHAN & CO. ASSIGNS.

A MACON FAILURE OF SOME MAGNITUDE.

Mercer Boys to Go to New Orleans—Sent Home—A Horse Runs Away—Coroner Hodnett's Mishap—Personal and Other News—Other News from the Central City, Etc.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—W. A. Juhan & Co., retail dry goods merchants, triangular block, assigned to C. D. Pearson to-night.

The firm is composed of W. A. Juhan and C. B. Ellis, and has been in the dry goods business here for a number of years. The causes given for the assignment are dull times, failures to collect and heavy investments in unproductive real estate. The assets are $75,436, and the liabilities are $51,925. A large part of the assets are contained in the large stores which the firm has occupied.

For some months past the firm was thought to be shakey, but the news of the assignment will doubtless be a surprise.

The assingnee, Mr. C. D. Pearson, has been employed by the firm for more than a year as a clerk.

New Phase in the Merchants War.

THE RETAIL GROCERS DRAW THE LINE WITH THE WHOLESALE MEN.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—The war among Macon merchants assumed another phase to-day. The retail grocers held a meeting and passed a resolution, pledging themselves not to buy from wholesale grocers that retail. It is claimed by the retailers that the wholesale dealers sell tobacco and certain other articles at retail, and that this is an encroachment upon the retailers business not to be longer tolerated. It is not known what the wholesale dealers propose to do about the matter, but the brokers and commission merchants are chuckling about the affair with infinite enjoyment.

Bound for New Orleans.

A REPRESENTATIVE PARTY OF MERCER BOYS TO VISIT THE EXPOSITION.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Agent J. F. Hoge, and traveling Passenger Agent Cromwell, of the Central and West Point lines, visited Mercer university this morning and completed the arrangements for the New Orleans trip of the Mercer students. Rev. Dr. A. J. Battle, president of the university, will accompany and direct the party. Rev. W. W. Kelly and Messrs. R. E. Findlay, A. B. Wright, Louis Hamburger and S. H. Rogers will aid the doctor in preventing the seniors from losing themselves.

The members of the senior class who will go on the excursion are, E. V. Baldy, D. H. Barfield, E. F. Bronson, W. H. Davis, J. J. Farmer, J. M. Fountain, J. L. Fullilove, J. R. Hodges, F. H. Hooper, J. M. Kelley, W. L. McKay, W. T. McKee, L. W. Parrott, T. E. Ryals, J. F. Schofield, E. W. Swift, and Lucius Elijah Williams. The undergraduates will be represented by L. M. Burrus, T. H. Boone, W. B. Hardman, B. D. Ragsdale, C. W. Findlay, W. E. Hawkins, L. M. Nunnally, F. M. McConnell, Z. H. Clark, B. A. Wise, Robert Hazelhurst, and A. J. Battle, Jr.

The party will travel in a special car, and will be gone ten days.

Mr. Jackson's Fall.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—A police investigation of the alleged assault upon W. E. Jackson, of Byron, and the subsequent theft of five hundred dollars from him, develops that Jackson, while drunk, went into a faro bank and lost his money in playing against the game. Witnesses that are reliable testify to this fact. After he left the faro bank, it is supposed that he fell into the Edgerton house cellar, where he was found by the police. It is said that Jackson's relatives will sue the city for damages.

Sent Home.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Carlton Reynolds, the Millen waif whose piteous tale was told in THE CONSTITUTION March 19th, was furnished with a ticket and sent home this morning. The gentleman who placed the boy on his farm kept him but three days because he was unruly and utterly of no account. It was discovered that the boy was a great liar, and there is reason to believe that his sorrowful tale was a fixed up thing.

For Young Ladies Only.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Mr. R. L. Holt has given to the executive committe of the State agricultural society a fine building lot, lying in the suburbs of Macon, to be offered as a premium to the young ladies of Georgia who indulge in horseback riding. At least six entries will be required, the lot to go to the most skillful and graceful rider.

Coroner Hodnett's Broken Leg.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—This morning William Hodnett, coroner and deputy sheriff of Bibb county, engaged in a friendly wrestling match with Jailer Nat Birdsong, at the county jail. Hodnett was thrown and his left leg was broken in two places. The unfortunate man has but one arm, and his condition is now extremely unpleasant.

A Minister's Horse Runs Away.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Rev. Dr. E. W. Warren, pastor of the First Baptist church, paid a visit to day at noon to Postmaster W. W. Brown, who resides on Academy square. Dr Warren left his buggy and horse tied to a post in front of the house. A few minutes after the doctor entered the house, the horse was frightened in some unknown way, and breaking loose, dashed off down the street. At the corner of Academy square and Walnut street, the buggy was thrown against a tree. The horse fell down and the buggy fell on top of him, breaking his leg. The buggy was badly smashed.

A Large Transaction in Cotton Seed.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—W. S. Rogers, the representative of the American oil company, of New York, paid a visit to the Macon cotton seed oil mills to-day. He is negotiating for the purchase of 10,000,000 bushels of cotton seed. His company removes the lint from the seed by a new process, and then ships it to Europe to be converted into a substitute for olive oil.

Personal and Otherwise.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—Mr. Willis Fortson, of Columbus, passed through Macon on his way home this morning with his bride, formerly Miss Minnie Getzen, of South Carolina. Mr. Burt Cook, of Hamilton, accompanied them.

Ben Holt, of Dennis station, was in the city to-day, visiting his wife, who is spending a few days with her father's family in Vineville.

Lieutenant W. M. Jones, commanding the Americus Light Infantry, passed through the city this morning on his return from New Orleans.

Ed Irvine is busily engaged perfecting the programme for his telephone concert. The programme will be an attractive one, many of the best amateur and professional musicians of the city having agreed to take part. The time fixed is the 11th of April.

Allen Mathews, of Willingham's warehouse, is taking a two weeks' holiday.

I. R. Branham, Jr., arrived in the city this morning from an extended business trip into South Carolina.

Will Sanford, James Spivey, L. R. Martin, Will Pachal, E. Pachal, John Leonard, Jefferson Sparks and Alonza Sanford, of Eatonton, who accompanied the Putnam Rifles to New Orleans, were in Macon this morning on their way home.

Miss Maude Howell has gone to Houston county to teach a class in music.

Major Lamar Cobb, of Athens, registered at the European house to-day.

Henry R. Goetchius, of Columbus, was a delighted listener to ex-Governor St. John's address last night.

Assistant Superintendent Meredith, of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, was in Macon to-day.

Deputy Marshal H. J. Clarke, brought Boze Austin, of Monroe county, to this city to-day, to be tried for retailing liquor without license. The case was heard by Commissioner Erwin, and Austin was committed to jail in default of bail.

Mayor Price gives notice that all boys caught using Alabama slings in the streets will be fined $25 and costs.

Ed Seifert, a negro hackman, is employed by George C. Brown to carry guests of Brown's hotel to and from the passenger depot of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. Last night two passengers, who were seated in another hack, were induced to get into Seifert's. Seifert was arrested and this morning was fined five dollars. He proposes to have Mr. S. H. Jemison to sue the city for the recovery of the fine.

At a negro dance in Union hall, on Cotton avenue, last night, Mamie Savage and Charlotte McBurney got into a quarrel about a colored dude with whom each wished to dance. Officer Martin arrested the women, and to-day Mamie Savage was fined five dollars, and Charlotte McBurney two dollars and a half.

J. B. Long, a prominent Bibb county planter, died to-day.

Charles F. Armstrong, accompanied by his wife, is visiting his mother, Mrs. General Armstrong, on Washington avenue.

Ed Cooper, a fireman on the Atlanta division of the Central railroad, was arrested by Officers Lowenthal and Yaeger for getting drunk and breaking up the furniture in a house on Fifth street last night. Cooper is a married man.

The establishment of E. H. Carhart & Co., and John C. VanSycle & Co., were closed to-day, out of respect to the late E. H. Carhart, who was buried this morning at Clinton, N. J.

THE EXPOSITION.

A COMPARISON WITH THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The Most Interesting Feature of the Two Expositions—Machinery Hall, the Main Building and the Art Galleries—Sunday on the Grounds—The Irish Management.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—[Special.]—It is difficult to compare this exposition with the one in Philadelphia in '76, because there is no recognized standard by which wonders may be measured. One thing will be admitted without discussion, however, that the show of '76 was rendered doubly attractive by the charm of novelty which is entirely wanting in the show of '85. Until the first great centennial the majority of people were ignorant of many such things as the manufacture of cotton fabrics, the accomplishments of artisans who worked on wood and glass and the extraordinary perfection of machinery and mechanics.

Even wood turning proved to be a spectacle of engrossing interest to visitors. I remember a gray bearded old man who worked at a lathe in the Philadelphia exposition. He was covered with chips and he turned out cups with rings around the bowls, batons, ten pins, canes, umbrella handles and a thousand and one things while a multitude stood gazing at him with a degree of interest that fell little short of awe. Thousands and thousands of visitors were captivated by the exhibition. The same old man is at this show. He is a bit whiter than he was nine years ago and he carries just as many chips as he did then. They cover his head, beard and shoulders. He turns out his souvenirs with the same rapidity and accuracy. It is just as curious now as it was then, but the multitudes pass him by and he looks solitary and forsaken. In the same way was the boom on scroll sawing started. The spectators who surrounded the little saw which worked its way with such lightning rapidity through blocks of wood, cutting out bits of miniature furniture and Chinese puzzles, were always numerous. After the centennial, however, everybody was familiar with scroll sawing, and here the subject receives almost no attention at all. I might go on indefinitely, but all it is possible to prove is that the things which were most attractive in the former show now create no interest among visitors.

Machinery hall at Philadelphia was more thoroughly filled by sightseers than the main building. This is not the case here, though the exhibit of machinery is complete and interesting. It is astonishing to note the utter contempt with which people look upon any of the Philadelphia attractions which have been brought here. There is an owl made of steel pens on exhibition here which was also on hand at the former fair. Then the owl was always the center of an admiring group. Now it is passed by in disdain. When a tourist points to anything and says: "I saw that at the centennial," its usefulness is gone. It would appear, by the way, that everybody who visits this show also visited the centennial in the north.

The main building here is larger than the main building was in Philadelphia, by many acres, but it looks very much like it. The music stand is in the center, and the long aisles extend for a great distance in every direction. There are the big glass cases filled with shining silverware, the pretty grottoes with fountains of cologne water, the elaborately decorated exhibits of prize soaps, the pyramids of boxes of baking powder, the wax dolls dressed in all the still splendor of the tailors' art, the shelves of curios and the scales, pianos and billiard tables just as they were at the centennial. There is no woman here to model in butter, but there is a lightning landscape artist who paints pictures while you wait, and paints very bad ones at that. It is after all very much the same though, and there is small reward for the visitor who rushes eagerly around looking for something novel.

The majority of intelligent visitors claim that the government building is more interesting than the other because it offers something else to look at than wares that are for sale in shops all over the country. The states have certainly sent some curious things to the show, and their exhibit invariably impresses foreigners who visit the exposition. Of the foreign countries it can be said, with the exception of Mexico, and possibly Belgium, there are, really, no foreign exhibits. The fact that a few German dealers and manufacturers choose to send over consignments of their goods, for sale, does not demand anybody [illegible] that [illegible] exhibit to us. The sober truth is that this centennial has been neglected by all the foreign nations that came forward so well at Philadelphia and helped boom that great show.

The art gallery here is scarcely worth description. They have erected a building at a cost of more than thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of exhibiting a collection of paintings of a strikingly inferior order. It is impossible to believe that this gallery is at all representative of the condition of art in the south. There must be good pictures somewhere in the houses or clubs of New Orleans, which could have been borrowed for the occasion. I have seen many better collections of pictures in the second-hand auction shops of New York than this gallery, for which a thirty thousand dollar building was erected. I am told by an official of the exposition that efforts to get some of the valuable paintings of residents of New Orleans were made and failed. This is another instance of the opposition to the exposition, of which so many complaints are made. There is a faction here that is bitterly opposed to the show and everything that belongs to it and it cannot be wondered at that the efforts of this faction have had some effect. To these discontents is attributed the opposition which killed all of the rapid transit schemes and doomed the visitors to the grounds to undergo the dreariest sort of a ride in one-horse cars. After a tiresome day sight-seeing the women are obliged to spend the greater part of an hour clinging to the straps in the bob tail cars, for there are only seats enough for a small portion of the crowd.

I was standing near the music stand on "German day," when one of the disgruntled and grumbling members of this antagonistic party joined me. He and his family—a well known one here—have been bitterly opposed to the exposition from the start. He claims that it has brought gamblers, thieves and roughs of every sort into the town, made the streets dangerous and the clubs unpleasant.

"This," he said, "is Sunday and German day. There is a big crowd right in front of us, is there not? Do you know how many people are sitting there in front of the stand?"

"Several thousand."

"Several thousand? Well, I should say so. It is claimed by the management that there are eight thousand chairs there, and fully two-thirds of them are occupied. For argument's sake, let us say that there are about five thousand people here. Now look up and down the aisles. There are at least two thousand persons wandering around. Besides, there are the visitors in the government building who number four thousand if they number two. There are a thousand more about the lake, in the beer halls, at the Mexican building and in the various pavilions. I have just come from the art gallery and I have the crowd there and there are about two thousand more. This makes fourteen thousand in all and it is a ridiculously low estimate. Now wait for the official report of the gate receipts to-morrow. They ought to be $7,000 at the least. They won't be, however. They'll be less than five thousand. I know what I'm talking about. I have watched the thing closely and I tell you that there will be a big exposure here before we are much older."

The published gate receipts for Sunday were $4,900.

I give this little bit of talk because it is typical of what one hears very frequently in New Orleans. It strikes me as being absurd as the head men at the exposition are all men of untarnished reputation and high social position. If anything "crooked" should be discovered here, what a chorus of "I told you so's" there would be.

By-the-bye, has any one observed the names at the head of the exposition. Burke, Muller, Fagin, Haggerty, Hennessy, etc. The Irish are at the head here as elsewhere.

Among the many outbreaks of the week at the grounds is that of an enthusiast who has grown wildly excited over the alleged habits of women visitors who "tipple," in his words, "to an extent that causes hardened drunkards to gaze in awe stricken amazement." It isn't as bad as this, though instances occasionally crop up of women visitors who yield to the [illegible] of a glass. Nearly all the prominent liquor and wine exhibitors give away samples of their wares. They are obliged to give away [illegible] of liquor, and if women partake of them there can of course be but one result.

BLAKELY HALL.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY

At the New Orleans Exposition—Georgia's Participation.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Threatening weather and rain somewhat lessened the attendance at the exposition to-day and prevented the carrying out of the outdoor exercises arranged on the programme, but the ceremonies were conducted in Music hall. Liberty bell day was celebrated in a becoming manner. Governor McDaniel, his staff and four companies of Georgia troops [illegible] of Philadelphia day. They were escorted by the Continental Guards and Washington Artillery and all the troops together made a fine military display. Colonel J. E. Peyton was master of ceremonies. The Mexican band played national airs and patriotic speeches were made by Colonel Robert [illegible] city, and of the day, Colonel [illegible] Waterhouse,

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Bound for New Orleans.

EPRESENTATIVE PARTY OF MERCER BOYS TO VISIT THE EXPOSITION.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Agent J. F. ge, and traveling Passenger Agent Cromwell, of Central and West Point lines, visited Mercer iversity this morning and completed the argements for the New Orleans trip of the Mercer idents. Rev. Dr. A. J. Battle, president of the iversity, will accompany and direct the party. W. W. Kelly and Messrs. R. E. Findlay, A. R ight, Louis Hamburger and S. H. Rogers will the doctor in preventing the seniors from losthemselves.

he members of the senior class who will go on excursion are, E. V. Baldy, D. H. Barfield, E. Stenson, W. H. Davis, J. J. Farmer, J. M. Founn, J. L. Fullilove, J. R. Hodges, F. H. Hooper, Kelley, W. L. McKay, W. T. McKee, L. W. ott, T. E. Ryals, J. F. Schofield, E. W. Swift, l Lucius Elijah Williams. The undergraduates l be represented by L. M. Burrus, T. H. Boone, B. Hardman, B. D. Ragsdale, C. W. Findlay, F. Hawkins, L. M. Nunnally, F. M. McConnell, H. Clark, B. A. Wise, Robert Hazelhurst, and A. Battle, Jr.

he party will travel in a special car, and will gone ten days.

Mr. Jackson's Fall.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—A police intigation of the alleged assault upon W. E. Jack, of Byron, and the subsequent theft of five ndred dollars from him, develops that Jack, while drunk, went into a faro bank and lost money in playing against the game. Witnesses at are reliable testify to this fact. After he left faro bank, it is supposed that he fell into the erton house cellar, where he was found by the lice. It is said that Jackson's relatives will sue city for damages.

Sent Home.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Carlton Reyn, ds, the Millen waif whose piteous tale was told THE CONSTITUTION March 19th, was furnished th a ticket and sent home this morning. The ntleman who placed the boy on his farm kept m but three days because he was unruly and terly of no account. It was discovered that the oy was a great liar, and there is reason to believe that his sorrowful tale was a fixed up thing.

For Young Ladies Only.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Mr. R. L. Holt has given to the executive committe of the state agricultural society a fine building lot, lying the suburbs of Macon, to be offered as a premm to the young ladies of Georgia who indulge horseback riding. At least six entries will be quired, the lot to go to the most skillful and aceful rider.

Coroner Hodnett's Broken Leg.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—This morng William Hodnett, coroner and deputy sheriff Bibb county, engaged in a friendly wrestling atch with Jailer Nat Birdsong, at the county l. Hodnett was thrown and his left leg was oken in two places. The unfortunate man has t one arm, and his condition is now extremely pleasant.

A Minister's Horse Runs Away.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Rev. Dr. E. Warren, pastor of the First Baptist church, id a visit to day at noon to Postmaster W. W. rown, who resides on Academy square. Dr arren left his buggy and horse tied to a post in ont of the house. A few minutes after the docr entered the house, the horse was frightened in me unknown way, and breaking loose, dashed down the street. At the corner of Academy uare and Walnut street, the buggy was thrown ainst a tree. The horse fell down and the bugy fell on top of him, breaking his leg. The buggy as badly smashed.

A Large Transaction in Cotton Seed.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—W. S. Rogers, e representative of the American oil company, New York, paid a visit to the Macon cotton seed l mills to-day. He is negotiating for the purase of 10,000,000 bushels of cotton seed. His ompany removes the lint from the seed by a new rocess, and then ships it to Europe to be converted nto a substitute for olive oil.

Personal and Otherwise.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—Mr. Willis Fortson, of olumbus, passed through Macon on his way ome this morning with his bride, formerly Miss Minnie Getzen, of South Carolina. Mr. Burt ook, of Hamilton. accompanied them.

Ben Holt, of Dennis station, was in the city toay, visiting his wife, who is spending a few days with her father's family in Vineville.

Lieutenant W. M. Jones, commanding the Amerus Light Infantry, passed through the city this morning on his return from New Orleans.

Ed Irvine is busily engaged perfecting the programme for his telephone concert. The proramme will be an attractive one, many of the est amateur and professional musicians of the ity having agreed to take part. The time fixed s the 11th of April.

Allen Mathews, of Willingham's warehouse, is aking a two weeks' holiday.

I. E. Branham, Jr., arrived in the city this orning from an extended business trip into outh Carolina.

Will Sanford, James Spivey, L. R. Martin, Will Pachal, E. Pachal, John Leonard, Jefferson Sparks and Alonza Sanford, of Eatonton, who accomanied the Putnam Rifles to New Orleans, were n Macon this morning on their way home.

Miss Maude Howell has gone to Houston county o teach a class in music.

Major Lamar Cobb, of Athens, registered at the uropean house to-day.

Henry R. Goetchius, of Columbus, was a delightd listener to ex Governor St. John's address last ight.

Assistant Superintendent Meredith, of the East ennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, was in Macon to-day.

Deputy Marshal H. J. Clarke, brought Boze Austin, of Monroe county, to this city to-day, to be ried for retailing liquor without license. The ase was heard by Commissioner Erwin, and Austin was committed to jail in default of bail.

Mayor Price gives notice that all boys caught sing Alabama slings in the streets will be fined 5 and costs.

Ed Seifert, a negro hackman, is employed by George C. Brown to carry guests of Brown's hotel to and from the passenger depot of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. Last night two passengers, who were seated in another hack, were induced to get into Seifert's. Seifert was arrested and this morning was fined five dollars. He proposes to have Mr. S. H. Jemison to sue the ity for the recovery of the fine.

At a negro dance in Union hall, on Cotton avenue, last night, Mamie Savage and Charlotte McBurney got into a quarrel about a colored dude with whom each wished to dance. Officer Martin arrested the women, and to-day Mamie Savage was fined five dollars, and Charlotte McBurney two dollars and a half.

J. B. Long, a prominent Bibb county planter, died to-day.

Charles F. Armstrong, accompanied by his wife, is visiting his mother, Mrs. General Armstrong, on Washington avenue.

Ed Cooper, a fireman on the Atlanta division of the Central railroad, was arrested by Officers Lowenthal and Yaeger for getting drunk and breaking up the furniture in a house on Fifth street last night. Cooper is a married man.

The establishment of E. H. Carhart & Co., and John C. VanSycle & Co., were closed to-day, out of respect to the late E. H. Carhart, who was buried this morning at Clinton, N. J.

THE EXPOSITION.

A COMPARISON WITH THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The Most Interesting Feature of the Two Expositions—Machinery Hall, the Main Building and the Art Galleries—Sunday on the Grounds—The Irish Management.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—[Special.]—It is difficult to compare this exposition with the one in Philadelphia in '76, because there is no recognized standard by which wonders may be measured. One thing will be admitted without discussion, however, that the show of '76 was rendered doubly attractive by the charm of novelty which is entirely wanting in the show of '85. Until the first great centennial the majority of people were ignorant of many such things as the manufacture of cotton fabrics, the accomplishments of artisans who worked on wood and glass and the extraordinary perfection of machinery and mechanics.

Even wood turning proved to be a spectacle of engrossing interest to visitors. I remember a gray bearded old man who worked at a lathe in the Philadelphia exposition. He was covered with chips and he turned out cups with rings around the bowls, batons, ten pins, canes, umbrella handles and a thousand and one things while a multitude stood gazing at him with a degree of interest that fell little short of awe. Thousands and thousands of visitors were captivated by the exhibition. The same old man is at this show. He is a bit whiter than he was nine years ago and he carries just as many chips as he did then. They cover his head, beard and shoulders. He turns out his souvenirs with the same rapidity and accuracy. It is just as curious now as it was then, but the multitudes pass him by and he looks solitary and forsaken. In the same way was the boom on scroll sawing started. The spectators who surrounded the little saw which worked its way with such lightning rapidity through blocks of wood, cutting out bits of minature furniture and Chinese puzzles, were always numerous. After the centennial, however, everybody was familiar with scroll sawing, and here the subject receives almost no attention at all. I might go on indefinitely, but all it is possible to prove is that the things which were most attractive in the former show now create no interest among visitors.

Machinery hall at Philadelphia was more thoroughly filled by sight seers than the main building. This is not the case here, though the exhibit of machinery is complete and interesting. It is astonishing to note the utter contempt with which people look upon any of the Philadelphia attractions which have been brought here. There is an owl made of steel pens on exhibition here which was also on hand at the former fair. Then the owl was always the center of an admiring group. Now it is passed by in disdain. When a tourist points to anything and says: "I saw that at the centennial," its usefulness is gone. It would appear, by the way, that everybody who visits this show also visited the centennial in the north.

The main building here is larger than the main building was in Philadelphia, by many acres, but it looks very much like it. The music stand is in the center, and the long aisles extend for a great distance in every direction. There are the big glass cases filled with shining silverware, the pretty grottoes with fountains of cologne water, the elaborately decorated exhibits of prize soaps, the pyramids of boxes of baking powder, the wax figure dressed in all the stiff splendor of the tailors' art, the shelves of curios and the scales, pianos and billiard tables just as they were at the centennial. There is no woman here to model in butter, but there is a lightning landscape artist who paints pictures while you wait, and paints very bad ones at that. It is after all very much the same though, and there is small reward for the visitor who rushes eagerly around looking for something novel.

The majority of intelligent visitors claim that the government building is more interesting than the other because it offers something else to look at, than wares that are for sale in shops all the country over. The states have certainly sent some curious things to the show, and their exhibit invariably impress foreigners who visit the exposition. Of the foreign countries little can be said, with the exception of Mexico, and possibly Belgium, there are, really, no foreign exhibits. The fact that a few German dealers and manufacturers choose to send over consignments of their goods, for sale, does not delude anybody into the idea that Germany has sent a national exhibit to us. The sober truth is that this centennial has been neglected by all the foreign nations that came forward so well at Philadelphia and helped boom that great show.

The art gallery here is scarcely worth description. They have erected a building at a cost of more than thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of exhibiting a collection of paintings of a strikingly inferior order. It is impossible to believe that this gallery is at all representative of the condition of art in the south. There must be good pictures somewhere about in the houses or clubs of New Orleans, which could have been borrowed for the occasion. I have seen many better collections of pictures in the second-hand auction shops of New York than this gallery, for which a thirty thousand dollar building was erected. I am told by an official of the exposition that efforts to get some of the valuable painting of residents of New Orleans were made and failed. This is another instance of the opposition to the exposition, of which so many complaints are made. There is a faction here that is bitterly opposed to the show and everything that belongs to it and it cannot be wondered at that the efforts of this faction have had some effect. To these discontents is attributed the opposition which killed all of the rapid transit schemes and doomed the visitors to the grounds to undergo the dreariest sort of a ride in one-horse cars. After a tiresome day sight-seeing the women are obliged to spend the greater part of an hour clinging to the straps in the bob tail cars, for there are only seats enough for a small portion of the crowd.

I was standing near the music stand on "German day," when one of the disgruntled and grumbling members of this antagonistic party joined me. He and his family—a well known one here—have been bitterly opposed to the exposition from the start. He claims that it has brought gamblers, thieves and roughs of every sort into the town, made the streets dangerous and the clubs unpleasant.

"This," he said, "is Sunday and German day. There is a big crowd right in front of us, is there not? Do you know how many people are sitting there in front of the stand?"

"Several thousand."

"Several thousand? Well, I should say so. It is claimed by the management that there are eight thousand chairs there, and fully two-thirds of them are occupied. For argument's sake, let us say that there are only five thousand people here. Now look up and down the aisles. There are at least two thousand persons wandering around. Besides, there are the visitors in the government building who number four thousand if they number two. There are a thousand more about the lake, in the beer halls, at the Mexican building and in the various pavilions. I have just come from the art gallery and I place the crowd there and thereabouts at two thousand more. This makes fourteen thousand in all and it is a ridiculously low estimate. Now wait for the official report of the gate receipts to-morrow. They ought to be $7.000 at the least. They wont be, however. They'll be less than five thousand. I know what I'm talking about. I have watched the thing closely and I tell you that there will be a big exposure here before we are much older."

The published gate receipts for Sunday were $4,900.

I give this little bit of talk because it is typical of what one hears very frequently in New Orleans. It strikes me as being absurd as the head men at the exposition are all men of untarnished reputations and high social position. If anything "crooked" should be discovered here, what a chorus of "I told you so's" there would be.

By-the-bye, has any one observed the names at the head of the exposition. Burke, Muller, Fagin, Haggarty, Hennessy, etc? The Irish are at the head here as elsewhere.

Among the many outbreaks of the week at the grounds is that of an enthusiast who has grown wildly excited over the alleged habits of women visitors who "tipple," in his words, "to an extent that causes hardened drunkards to pause in awe stricken amazement." It isn't as bad as this, though instances occasionally crop up, of women visitors who yield to the novelties offered once too often. Nearly all the prominent liquor and wine exhibitors give away samples of their wares. They continue to give away wine glasses of liquor, and if women partake of them there can of course be but one result.

BLAKELY HALL.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY

At the New Orleans Exposition—Georgia's Participation.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Threatening weather and rain somewhat lessened the attendance at the exposition to-day and prevented the carrying out of the outdoor exercises arranged on the programme, but the ceremonies were conducted in Music hall. Liberty bell day was celebrated in a becoming manner. Governor McDaniel, his staff and four companies of Georgia troops had remained over to participate in the celebration of Philadelphia day. They were escorted by the Continental Guards and Washington Artillery and all of them together made a fine military display. Colonel J. E. Peyton was master of ceremonies. The Mexican band played national airs and patriotic speeches were made by Colonel Robert O[illegible] this city, orator of the day, Colonel [illegible] Waterhouse, of Maine: R. K. Thomas, of Pennsylvania, and Colonel A. A. Andrews, of Colorado. Nearly all visitors and many exhibitors took part in the ceremonies, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The ceremonies concluded with a salute by the military and a grand march around the liberty bell. The sword of William Penn was presented to Philadelphia by a gentleman of this city. Two field pieces presented by George Washington to the Chatham Artillery, of Savannah, were displayed near the liberty bell. To-night there was a grand display of fireworks at the exposition in honor of the day.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Fireman Walker's Little Two-Year Old Child Run Over and Killed.

DALTON, March 26.—[Special.]—The little two year-old child of Fireman Walker, of the Western and Atlantic road, was horribly mangled on the rails this morning.

His house is situated a few miles below Dalton on a sudden bend of the road. As the northbound passenger, which left Atlanta at 8 o'clock, thundered around the curve, Engineer McNabb noticed on the track a short distance beyond him a toddling baby. He reversed his engine at once and sounded the gong. As the little child heard the whistle, it threw its hands to its face and knelt down on the track, oblivious of its danger. On came the train, but the babe moved not. The engineer turned his face to keep from witnessing the horrible sight which he knew must follow. The little fellow, with his hands clasped to his eyes and kneeling as quietly as though in prayer, remained fixed in his position until mangled by the wheels of the engine. The train was stopped and a most heartrending spectacle presented itself. The infant was crushed and bleeding and unconscious. It was carried to its home and was received by its heartbroken mother. The injuries were of such a nature that the child only lived a half hour after the terrible accident happened.

Mr. Walker had been at home for several days on account of sickness, and was on his way to Atlanta to again assume his duties, and had reached Marietta when he received a telegram notifying him of the accident which had happened to his child. Bewildered with grief and almost heart broken he took the first train and hastened home to the side of his little child, only to find it a corpse, and its mother burdened with grief.

A WHITE BURGLAR.

W. B. Johns, a Drummer, Found in Clark & Webster's Store.

"W. B. Johns, white, burglary" was the entry made in the criminal docket last night.

About eight o'clock Patrolmen Strond and Sheridan were patroling Alabama street. In passing Clark & Webster's store they noticed that one of the front windows had been broken open. The window glass are very large. One of them was broken entirely out, and the hole made was large enough to allow the passage of a man's body. The patrolmen thought a story was hanging on the broken window and began an investigation. One of them crawled through the broken window glass and entering the store made a careful examination. He found nothing disturbed neither could he find any one in the store. However, he found the back door open. This was satisfactory proof to the patrolmen that some one had been in the store.

While they were discussing the affair a young white man appeared. At first the patrolmen paid no attention to him, but finally they noticed that the young man appeared greatly excited about something. They began questioning the young man and in less than three minutes he admitted that he had broken the window pane. He asserted, however, that he was leaning against the glass when it gave way. The policemen arrested the young man and conducted him to the city prison, where he gave his name as W. B. Johns. He declared that he had been working for Clark and Webster. Mr. Clark was sent for and visited police headquarters. He said that Johns had been in his service for some time. Johns then admitted that he had broken the glass, entered the building and gone out the back door, which he opened. Mr. Clark was considerably worked up about the matter and announced his intention to prosecute Johns.

Johns is a young man just 21 years of age. He is neat looking, has a pleasant face and excites the sympathy of all who see him. He says:

"My home is in Statesville, N. C. My father is a farmer near that place. He is well-to-do, and I shall telegraph for him in the morning. I have never been away from home before. I have been here since January, and have been working for Clark & Webster. This is my first trouble and it will be my last. I fully realize the enormity of my offense, and I can only plead intoxication."

Johns was drunk.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 26, 1885.

Number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Atlanta circuit	3
AT HEEL OF DOCKET:	
Southern circuit	1
Oconee circuit	1
Southwestern circuit	1
Chattahoochee circuit	4
Flint circuit	2
Atlanta circuit	1

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 19. Argument concluded.

No. 21. Harrison vs. State. Burglary, from Fulton. Argued. Frank P. Gray; W. A. Day; Thomas Finley, for plaintiff in error. C. D. Hill, solicitor general, by brief, for the state.

No. 22 Chosewood vs. State. Withdrawn.

No. 23. Nally vs. Nally et al. Interpleader, from Fulton. Argued. Speairs & Simmons; Hillyer & Bro.; Hoke Smith, for plaintiff in error. Mynatt & Howell; J. M. McAfee, for defendants.

No. 24. Barton vs. Barton. Libel for divorce, from Fulton. Argued. Walter A. Way, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendant.

No. 25. Riker vs. State. Dismissed.

No. 28. Scott vs. Jones et al. Injunction, from Fulton. Argued. Candler, Thomson & Candler, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendants.

No. 29. Knoxville Iron Co. vs. Wilkins, Post & Co. et at. Refusal of injunction and receiver, from Fulton. Candler, Thomson & Candler, for plaintiff in error. Jackson & King, Richard & Clark, for defendants.

Pending the argument of Mr. Thomson, the court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Judge Stewart will preside in place of Chief Justice Jackson in Nos. 20 and 26 Atlanta.

BUCKSHOT'S BULL DOG.

A Man Has a Dog That Everybody is Afraid of—He Gets Into Court.

Fred Buckshot was arrested yesterday morning by Captain Crim and Patrolman Abbott. Buckshot lives near the city brewery and owns a bad dog. The dog is allowed to run at large and persons residing in that neighborhood are afraid of him. Several days ago the dog bit some one and Buckshot was requested to chain him but refused to do so. The matter was reported to Captain Crim. Yesterday morning the captain investigated the complaint and finding it well taken he made a case against Buckshot. He is charged with "allowing vicious animals" to run at large. The case will be called in police court this morning.

The dog is said to be a large brutal looking creature. He is described as weighing about eighty pounds, and has a mouth as large as a lion's. He has a terrible foot. It is claimed that he drives persons off the sidewalk and even follows them as they run.

A Thoroughbred Arabian Mare.

Mr. W. O. Jones has at his stable a thorough bred Arabian mare.

The mare belongs to Mr. R. T. Armstrong, of Notasulga, Ala., and is in Mr. Jones's hands for training until fall. She is a snow white and is a perfect picture. Three years ago, when she was two years of age, the mare was bought in London for $2,000. She has been the property of a Mazeppa party for three years and is just six years of age. Yesterday a lady from Lexington, Ky., where a fine horse is appreciated, saw the mare and offered Mr. Jones $1,500 for her. She is known as the White Gipsy, and can trot in three minutes. Everyone who sees her pronounces her a beauty.

"Gipy" is as gentle as a child and will follow like a dog. Yesterday she was led up to a sleeping car for the lady to look at her and while standing beside the car the train moved. The car was within six inches of her. She did not appear to notice it.

Keeping Flower Buds.

From the Louisville Post.

A gentleman from Utica, in Louisville, who wished to send some beautiful flower buds to his wife, was at a loss how to do so. A florist friend said he would fix them. He cut a potato into two pieces and bored holes in them, into which he inserted the stems of the buds, and placed them in a box with cotton to support them. A letter from the recipient acknowledged the remembrance and said that the buds had developed into full blown flowers. There is sufficient moisture in a good sized potato to support a flower for two weeks in a moderately cool temperature. Flowers from bouquets may be preserved in the same way. The potatoes can be hidden by leaves or mosses.

Indianapolis vs. Atlanta to-day.

While the fields we're roaming over,
Breathing new-mown hay and clover,
We'll think of her, as is our wont,
Whose teeth and breath are, every day,
White as white clover—sweet as hay,
And all from using SOZODONT.

ST. JOHN LAST NIGHT.

A LECTURE TO A FULL HOUSE AT D'GIVE'S.

Governor St. John, of Kansas, Delivers an Address at DeGive's That Fairly Bristles With Good Things—He Makes a Ringing Appeal for Prohibition—A Sad Story, Etc.

Last night DeGive's opera house was packed even to the top gallery by a representative audience assembled to hear Governor St. John, of Kansas, in his address on prohibition.

On the stage a number of prominent Atlanta gentlemen were seated, among them Mayor Hillyer, Colonel John H. Seals, Colonel John E. Bryant, several Atlanta pastors and others. Mayor Hillyer was master of ceremonies. Dr. Kendall opened the exercises with prayer.

Mayor Hillyer introduced Professor Hopkins, of New York, who made a short address on prohibition. At the conclusion of his remarks he

INTRODUCED GOVERNOR ST. JOHN.

Governor St. John advanced to the edge of the stage and bowing remarked that he was glad to be able to address an audience in this city of 75,000 population. [Laughter.] It had almost captured him. If he ever moved from Kansas he thought he would come to Atlanta. Governor St. John then proceeded with his address which was a succession of the most striking and entertaining anecdotes and well directed shots at the liquor traffic. Total abstinence, he said, was the only safe rule for the citizen. The first drink is the point from which every drunkard starts on the road to ruin, and the government that legalizes the sale of the first drink is morally responsible for the consequences that follow it. The voter who votes to sustain whisky selling cannot stand before God guiltless, and the political party that is too cowardly to

CONDEMN SUCH TRAFFIC

ought to be and will be beaten. In New York city there are twelve thousand grog shops. They have twelve thousand owners, and about ten thousand of the owners have served in jail. The city of New York is governed by the saloon element. No man thinks of doing anything politically without making his peace with the saloonists. New York city controls New York state, and in the last election New York state decided the election for the country. So that in the end the control of the government is traced back to twelve thousand bar-rooms in New York. There are four bar-rooms to every church, and six times as many bar-tenders as there are preachers. Six preachers for the devil to one for Christ, and

THE DEVIL'S CHURCH

is better sustained, because a member frequently pays the dues of fifteen or twenty members—a thing known only in the devil's church. For every dollar we spend for missions we spend $270 for whisky, and yet we claim to be a Christian people. If that be Christianity, God pity the heathen. We are going to so change the system that the $270 will be given to the cause of humanity, and not a single dollar to the cause of the devil. When will that be? It will be when men cease to pray for 364 days for the traffic to cease, and then on the 365th vote to give the rumsellers a new lease of license. By the help of God we can and we will blot out the liquor traffic. You cannot regulate it. You might as well undertake to

REGULATE A CYCLONE.

Is the way to regulate a mad dog to cut off his tail? High license wants to cut off his tail close up to his body. The theory is, the more of the tail you cut off the less dog there is to regulate, and hence the easier it is to regulate him. Experience has taught that the best way to regulate a mad dog is to cut his tail off right behind his ears. The speaker gave an interesting account of the operations of prohibition in Kansas. There whisky is sold only on the sly. When the police discover it they simply take the whisky out and destroy it. There are nineteen saloon keepers in jail out there, languishing because they cannot pay their fines, and in Topeka, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, there is

NOT A SINGLE BARROOM.

The state has grown and prospered, and the taxable property has increased seventy million dollars in the last four years, during which time the state has been under prohibition. The speaker likened the barrooms to a lot of leeches on the body politic. They fill up with blood and once a year the council takes them off squeezes, the blood out and puts them on a fresh to suck more blood. The speaker made some highly humorous allusions to the politicians who are sitting on the fence ready to drop on the successful side of the liquor question. He also made some amusing references to his first experience with the new west when the

PISTOL AND BARROOM

held full sway. Of President Cleveland he said:

It is your duty to uphold the hands of Grover Cleveland in every effort he shall make to give your country a better and a purer government. He did one thing I liked. He refused to appoint the whisky ring applicant secretary of the interior. He has a wonderful facility of entertaining people. He entertained Tammany by pointing out the window at the landscape and didn't say a word about politics. He listens to everybody and then does just what he pleases. You good people of Georgia should strengthen him and hold up his hands.

Governor St. John said he was a man who had worn the blue but he felt close to the boys who wore the gray. The blue and the gray are friends. It is only the men who stayed at home and

LOANED MONEY AT TWENTY PER CENT

that have kept up the fighting. The man who waves the bloody shirt most now is the man who did the least fighting when there was any fighting to do.

Governor St. John closed his lecture by reciting a sad incident that came under his observation. While governor of Kansas, a pale lady, dressed in black, appeared in his office and presented a petition for the pardon of her husband, then in the penitentiary for ten years for murder in the second degree. The petition was numerously signed, but the governor declined to interfere. The woman with tears coursing down her cheeks then recited to the governor the story of her life. Governor St. John listened patiently. Her husband was a mechanic, a member of the church, an industrious man and they accumulated

A HAPPY HOME,

and the husband owned a shop. They had a horse and buggy. At length the town council granted a license for a bar room and the saloon was set up between the man's home and his shop. He had never drank before. He was enticed into the place took to drink and in a year, killed a man in that bar. His property was sold for his defense but without avail. The horse went, the shop went, the once happy home, went, and the wife at last with her six little children sought shelter in an open board house, where three of her children died, "and now," she wailed, "I ask you, in the name of my dead babies, to set their papa free!" Rising to his full height and casting his eye over the immense audience held spellbound by the speaker's eloquence, Governor St. John continued, "and I replied,

I WILL, AND I DID!"

The effect was wonderful. The audience was wild. Many eyes were wet but the enthusiasm knew no bounds and the lecturer took his seat amid a perfect storm of applause.

After the lecture many people crowded upon the stage to shake the speaker's hand. He left for Memphis last night. Professor Hopkins goes to North Carolina.

Two Bodies Sent to Sparta.

The remains of Miss Mattie Carnes, who died late Wednesday night on Crew street, were sent to Sparta yesterday for interment.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Christian's ten-year-old son died day before yesterday at their home, 52 Hood street. The body was sent to Sparta yesterday for burial.

Death of Mr. A. J. Dawson.

Mr. A. J. Dawson, whose death occurred Wednesday night at his residence, No. 158 Richardson street, will be buried this afternoon in Westview cemetery. Mr. Dawson has suffered for sometime from paralysis, and came to Atlanta from Opelika about a month ago for treatment. He was in his fifty-first year.

Game called at 3 o'clock to day.

THE HOOSIERS VICTORIOUS.

Atlanta Rattled by Vigorous Kicking and a "Balky" Pitcher.

The Indianapolis club defeated the Atlantas yesterday by a score of seven to two. There are several causes which led to this defeat. In the first place, the Indianapolis boys knew, as all the old professional teams know, that the quickest way to rattle a young team is by vigorous kicking. They adopted these kicking tactics from the very outset, and as the sequel proves with the greatest success. In the second place, the pitcher of the Indianapolis club was allowed to make a bare faced balk whenever one of the Atlanta men was on first base. This balk consisted in making a swing as though to deliver the ball to the batsman, thus inducing the runner on first to start for second. Then, instead of delivering the ball, he would make a complete wheel and throw the ball to first. In this way he caught three of the Atlanta men after they had earned their bases by clean hits. The Atlantas claimed a balk was made, but the umpire, through a misinterpretation of the rules, would not allow it. It is safe to say that no clearer case of balk was ever made on a ball field. The home team was completely demoralized by this ruling and the continual chewing and kicking of their opponents and piled up error after error. A glance at the score will show that Atlanta got 12 base hits, while Indianapolis only got 7. This shows the superiority of the home team with the stick. Manager Schmelz says that in to-day's game there shall be no kicking, either by his own team or by the visitors. The umpire's decision shall be final, be it right or wrong. It is no pleasure to an audience to witness a squabbling game, and there shall be no more of them. The probability is that Mr. Sands will umpire to-day's game. Being an old ball player, he ought to make a good umpire. The visitors will present their crack battery—McKeon and Keenan—to-day, while Atlanta will put in Bauer and McVey. Game will be called at 3 p. m. to-day, instead of 3:30, as heretofore. The score follows:

INDIANAPOLIS.	R	BH	PO	A	E	ATLANTA.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Moriar'y, lf.	2	0	2	0	0	Cahill, ss.	0	1	2	1	1
Tho'p'n, cf.	1	3	1	0	0	Goldsby, lf.	0	2	1	0	1
Poor'an, rf.	1	0	2	1	0	Clark, c.	0	3	9	2	2
Collins, ss.	0	2	1	2	1	Jevne, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
McQuery, 1b.	0	1	7	2	1	Clevel'd, 3b.	1	1	2	1	2
Crane, 2b.	0	0	4	3	1	Dundon, 1b.	0	2	5	0	1
Donnelly, 3b.	2	1	1	1	1	Sullivan, p.	0	0	3	9	2
McGuire, c.	1	0	9	3	3	Henke, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Casey, p.	0	0	0	7	1	Bittman, 2b.	0	0	3	1	2
Total	7	7	27	19	8	Total	2	12	27	14	11

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Indianapolis	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	—7
Atlanta	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

SUMMARY.

Struck out—By Casey 7; by Sullivan 7. Double play—Bittman and Dundon. Two-base hits—Cleveland and Henke. Three-base hit—McQuery. Home run—Thompson. Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes. Umpire—Hart. Scorer—Sands.

The following will be the players and their positions in to-day's game:

INDIANAPOLIS.	POSITIONS.	ATLANTA.
McKeon	pitcher	Bauer,
Keenan	catcher	McVey,
McQuery	1st base	Dundon,
Crane	2d base	Bittman,
Donnelly	3d base	Cleveland,
Collins	s. s.	Cahill,
Moriarity	l. f.	Goldsby,
Thompson	c. f.	Jevne.
Poorman	r. f.	Henke.

Louisville Paralyzes Augusta.

AUGUSTA, March 26.—[Special.]—Louisville gave Augusta a "goose egg" to-day, making seven runs and shutting our boys completely out. Hecker and a very strong field did the work. Kilroy was not well backed up but pitched a great game, striking out eight men, while Hecker only struck out two. Hecker says Augusta, with practice, will have a good nine but all too light to match Atlanta.

The Columbus Association.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—The Columbus baseball association is now negotiating with James Laffan, of Louisville, with a view to making him manager of the club. Laffan played with the Stars last year.

The Western Union telegraph company has completed its line to Star park, and will furnish accounts of all games played on the grounds.

Macon and Louisville.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—Manager Walker, of the Macons, and Pfeffer, of the Chicagos, who is to play second base in the games with the Louisvilles, arrived in the city last night. Walker is full of enthusiasm over the prospects o the Macons, and is eager for his men to show their mettle. Pfeffer is a tall, fine-looking fellow, and plays as if he were born with a baseball in his hands.

The interest in to morrow's game excludes discussion of all other subjects. If the day is clear the crowd will be immense. While the grand stand will not be finished, ample seating accommodations have been made. The grounds could not be in better condition, and every other thing necessary to the convenience and comfort of the players is at hand.

Heinzman has recovered from the injuries he received in the practice game yesterday, and was in the game this afternoon.

In the game to-morrow the Macons will be placed as follows: Knouff p., Leighton c., Heinzman 1 b., Pfeffer 2 b., Rafferty 3 b., Collins ss., Zeil l.f., Walker r.f., Burkelew c.f.

The fact that between four and five hundred persons witnessed the practice game this afternoon is an indication of the intense interest felt by Macon people in the approaching battle with the Louisvilles. The Macons do not expect to defeat their antagonists, but they do intend to put forth their best efforts.

Manager Walker will return to Louisville on Saturday, but will come back to Macon before the Southern league's season opens. Pfeffer leaves for Chicago either on Saturday or Sunday.

PREACHERS' PROTEST.

The Methodist Ministers of the City Oppose The Charity Ball.

The Methodist ministers of Atlanta have resolved themselves against the proposed charity ball. Dancing is directly against the implied teachings of that church, but heretofore it has been generally looked upon as a dead law by those not directly connected with it, and also by many of that denomination.

The following card, however, issued yesterday, defines the position of the Methodists in terms which will admit of but one construction:

ATLANTA, Ga., March 26.—Our attention having been called repeatedly within the past few days to a subject now agitating the public mind in our city, to some extent, we deem it prudent to make a brief statement. As Methodism is a unity as to organization and polity, we have somewhat delayed this paper to have concurrent action in the matter under consideration, by all our city pastors. While we do not recognize the right of any to call us into the public press, touching questions of worldly amusements, upon which our book of discipline and our pulpits have always been so pronounced; yet under existing circumstances, lest our silence should be misconstrued by those who know us not, we present the following general platform upon which our church has always stood. In the pastoral address of our bishops, issued in 1870, and appended to our book of discipline and reiterated and published by each succeeding general conference, are these words:

"An explicit utterance was given by order of the last general conference in our pastoral address on the subject of worldly amusements. We now repeat that utterance. We abate none of its teachings with respect either to the manifest inconsistency of such indulgencies with the spirit and profession of the gospel, or the peril which they bring to the souls of men. Their multiplied and insidious forms are a source of perpetual temptation and damage, and denounced by the word of God and by that part of our general rules which forbids "the taking of such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus"

This denunciation is explicit and comprehensive. "The name of the Lord Jesus" in this connection is a decisive test, and we are content to leave the issue to its sovereign arbitrament. Amongst those indulgences which cannot stand this solemn test is the modern dance, both in its private and public exhibitions, as utterly opposed to the genius of Christianity as taught by us. When persisted in, it is justifiable ground of judicial action by the church authorities." We need scarcely add that this deliverance of our chief pastors embodies not only our views, but our constant teaching upon this subject. As to the charity ball under contemplation we feel it our duty to say, that as far as our knowledge extends, the names of our members used in connection therewith, were published without their knowledge or consent, and we charitably hope that the same is true of all and that none of our people will take any part therein We fear furthermore, that as a mere matter of business policy, coupling a public ball with the enterprise designed to be helped, will prove a grave mistake. The Christian church in this city, which is the best and most reliable aid to the institution involved, may be alienated in interest, and the benevolent object of the organization frustrated. Very respectfully, etc.,

H. H. PARKS, chairman. J. T. LOWE.
J. M. WHITE, W. F. GLENN,
T. R. KENDALL, W. J. SCOTT,
J. M. BOWDEN, R. J. BINGHAM,
H. L. CRUMLEY, W. R. FOOTE,
M. H. DILLARD, J. M. TUMLIN.

McKeon and Keenan will be the Indianapolis battery to-day.

To Close To-day.

The Japanese festival which has been a source of so much pleasure to the people of Atlanta, is to close to-day. Already the packing up of the pretty handiwork of the Japanese has been begun. It will be concluded to-day, and then the festival will go to Louisville. There are many rare articles unpacked that can be seen to-day, and the ladies of Atlanta who want anything in the way of rare decorations should not fail to drop in as early to-day as possible. It is the last chance and the things are cheap.

A Social Reunion.

In the lecture room of the First Baptist church at 7:30 o'clock this evening (Friday) there will be held a social reunion of the Sunday school. All members and friends of the school invited. Admission free.

Collins, the base runner, to-day.

Patterson & Bowden, undertakers, Markham house block, Atlanta, Ga. fu no

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
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BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall treet New York

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

At DeGive's Opera House.

The Most Important Event of the Season.

Mr. A. P. Burbank

Tuesday, March 31st, 1885.

The strongest indorsement in America and Europe.

For genuine humor, the public recognize Mr. Burbank the peer of all dramatic artists. Popular prices. td

LAST MINUTES.

The Japanese Company

PACK UP TO-DAY.

LAST CAANCE TO BUY THESE FINE

ART TREASURES.

What's left will be sold for what they will bring.

DON'T MISS TH'S SALE.

FREE TO ALL!

REMOVAL.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE,

A. P. Stewart & Co.

I SHALL VACATE THE PREMISES No. 9 WHITEhall street, on 1st of March, and in the meantime offer great bargains in the line of

Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves,
Ranges, Furnaces,
Lard Cans,
Oil Tanks,

Oil Cans, Tubs, Brooms, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Toilet Sets, Buckets, Wooden and Metal, Ice Cream Freezers, Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets Ovens, Kitchen Tin and Brass Ware, Coffee Po's. etc. Also, an extensive assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,

Chandeliers, Bibcocks, Globe Valves, Piping of all kinds, Bath Tubs, Water-closet Fixtures. Galvanized Iron Ware, together with everything in the of House Furnishing Goods.

Don't forget the sign of the

"BIG DOG," 9 Whitehall St.

5thp R. . KNAPP, Assignee.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHing business existing under the firm name of Schuessler & Simms, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. S. Schuessler having purchased the entire interest of G. W. Simms, will assume all liabilities of the above firm and continue the business at No. 42 Peachtree. C. S. SCHUESSLER, GEO. W. SIMMS.
Mch 27, '85.

HAVING SOLD MR. C. S. SCHUESSLER my entire interest in the Hardware and House Furnishing business I earnestly solicit the continued liberal patronage of my friends and wish him prosperity. GEO. W. SIMMS.

To My Friends and Patrons.

Having purchased the entire interest of Mr. G. W. Simms, in the firm of Schuessler & Simms, I will continue the business at No. 42 Peachtree street and will endeavor to merit your continued good will. Hoping to be favored with your liberal patronage, I am respectfully,
3t. C. S. SCHUESSLER.

Connected with Marietta.

To day the telephone line will be completed connecting Marietta and Atlanta. An exchange will be established in Marietta, where thirty subscribers have already been secured.

Bauer and McVey will be Atlanta's battery to-day.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

THE SPOT CASH DEALERS.

Think of ladies' good shoe at 75c. $1.00, $1.25. We challenge the state to show a shoe for $1.00 that will beat ours at 75c. We have a plenty of those handmade shoes for ladies, also misses' and children's school shoes. They are but little over half the prices of Zeigler's or simular goods. Try our handmade shoes, and when a pair rips we replace them without charge. This is what we call a square-toed business.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

SPOT CASH.

Oh, you little ones! You can't be much sweeter, but it will make you smile more lovely than ever, if possible, when you see our grand selection of children's lace and mull caps and bonnets.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

THE SPOT CASH DEALERS.

Fans! Fans!! Keep Cool!! And not so expensive as ice either, but they are awful handsome.

I AM SELLING OUT

—The Stock of—

CLOTHING

—Saved from My Store in the—

JAMES' BANK FIRE

At ridiculously Low Prices, for Cash only. Don't forget—CASH ONLY, but DIRT CHEAP. The entire stock

MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK!

—SO COME EARLY—

STOREROOM

On Cor. Whitehall and Hunter Sts.,
Will be Opened to the Trade
At 8:30 O'Clock This Morning.

A. B. ANDREWS.

DIAMONDS

FINE

JEWELRY,

SOLID SILVER

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

LARGEST STOCK, NEWEST STYLES and Lowest Prices.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

FACTORY & SALESROOM,

ATLANTA, GA.

SPRING.

NEW GOODS!

For the past ten days we have been receiving new and artistic designs in Jewelry, Silverware, Art Goods, etc. We are offering

WATCHES

at prices NEVER BEFORE QUOTED in this city. Call and investigate for yourself.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,

Jewelers,

31 WHITEHALL STREET

RECEIVER'S SALE.

I CAN OFFER THE TRADE GREAT BARgains in

Flat Papers,
Letter Papers,
Bill and Note Heads,
Blank Books,
Writing Pads,
Pens, Inks, Pencils,

And a most complete assortment of papetrie of the most beautiful designs at W. G. Robinson's old stand, corner of Pryor and Hunter streets.

R. H. KNAPP,
Receiver.

5th page

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

BECK & GREGG HARDWARE CO

General Mill Furnishers,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILL Findings.

STANDARD
OAK TANNED, SHORT LAP,
LEATHER BELTING.

MACHINISTS TOOLS AND RAILROAD Supplies.

Headquarters for "Hoyt's" Short-lap Leather Belting, and "New York B[illegible] and Packing Co.'s" Rubber Goods, Wrought-Iron Pipe, Fittings, Valves, Steam Gauges, etc.

W. H. PATTERSON,
BOND AND STOCK BROKER.
24 Pryor Street.

WANTED.—Central R. R. stock and Debentures.
Georgia State bonds.
Atlanta 7s due 1904.
Columbus city Bonds.
FOR SALE—Southwestern R. R. Stock.
A. & W. Pt. R R. Stock and Debentures.
Rome, Ga., 6s, due 1910.
Georgia Pacific 1st, 6s.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
With Interest on Deposits.

TO ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE DISposition to economize and save by our laboring population

The Gate City National Bank

Has instituted a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and on and after the first day of January 1885, it will issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, bearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST for any amount not less than $5.
L. J. HILL,
President Gate City National Bank.
E. S. McCANDLESS, Cashier. 1st col 6p

WE TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSIness, buy and sell Exchange, discount approved paper. Allow interest at rate of five per cent per annum on time deposits.
MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.
BANKERS.

JAMES' BANK.
Established 1860.

DOES AN EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSIness of all kinds, the same as other banks. Accounts of banks, merchants and others thankfully received. Allows interest on time deposits. City collections made free. Open 8 to 4.
1y JOHN H. JAMES, Banker.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 26, 1885.

Money continues in good supply at 8 per cent.

New York exchange buying at par to ⅛ premium; selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.	R. R. Bonds con.	Bid.	Asked
Ga. 6s	105	107	Ga. R. 6s, 1910	105	107½
Ga. 7, 1886	101	106	Ga. R. 6s, 1922	105	108
Ga. 7s, gold	111	113	Cen. R. 7s, 1893	111	113
Ga. 7s, 1896	122	125	C. C. & A. 1st	106	108
S. C., Brown	104	107	A. & C. 1st	109	111
Savannah 5s	88	90	A. & C. inc	70	75
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	118	120	M. & A. ind	93	100
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	107	110	W. of Ala. 1st	108	110
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	111	114	do. 2d	110	113
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	109	112	Ga. Pac. ind	96	98
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.	103	105	E. T. V. & G. 1st		
Atl'ta 6s, S.D.	100	108	consol. 5s	47	49
Atl'ta 5s	95	96	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Augusta 7s	105	107	Georgia	150	153
Macon 6s	103	106	At. & Char	65	70
Columbus 5s	86	88	Southwest'n	115	117
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			S. Carolina	5	10
Atl'ta Nat'l	200	—	Central	74	77
M'ch'ts B'k	103	110	Central deb	91	93
B'k State Ga	120	150	Aug. & Sav	116	118
Gate City Nat.	100	105	A. & W. Pt.	95	97
RAILROAD BONDS.			do. deb	95	97
Ga. R. 5s, 1897	104	106	C. C. & A.	15	13

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported in the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The stock market has been feverish and somewhat more active to day, yielding readily to the influence of the European war rumors. There is a growing impression that many of these rumors are manufactured within a convenient distance of the stock exchange. Conservative financiers on Wall street insist that the first effect of actual war between England and Russia would be to bring the stock to this country from abroad. In the early dealings prices were strong, but the market was quiet after an advance of ¼ to ⅞ per cent which took place. Early in the day reports of a peaceful character led to a decided break in prices, but the business of the forenoon was light. After midday there was a renewal of war rumors, followed by activity and advance in prices, the upward movement being pretty well maintained until the close. The market closed strong and a fraction higher. Sales 284,000 shares.

Exchange 484¼. Money 1½@1. Sub-treasury balances: Coin $115,523,000: currency $24,626,000. Governments strong; 4s 122⅝; 3s 101½. State bonds dull but steady.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	88	Mobile & Ohio	8
do. Class B 5s	103	N. & C.	33
Ga. 6s	100½	N. O. Pac firsts	59⅛
Ga. 7s mortgage	103½	N. Y. Central	90¾
North Carolinas	30	Norfolk & W'n pre.	21
do. new	18	Northern Pac.	17¾
do. funding	10	do. preferred	41⅝
S. C. con. Brown	107	Pacific Mail	50⅝
Tennessee 6s	47	Reading	15
Virginia 6s	39	Rich. & Allegheny	1½
Virginia consols	42½	Richmond & Dan.	49
Chesap'ke & Ohio	5½	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	23
Chicago & N. W.	94⅝	Rock Island	115
do. preferred	130½	St. Paul	70¼
Den. & Rio Grande	7½	do. preferred	106½
East Tenn. R. R.	3	Texas Pacific	11⅝
Lake Shore	63⅜	Union Pacific	44⅜
L. & N.	31¾	Wab. St. L. & Pac.	4
Memphis & Char.	37⅞	do. preferred	11½
*Bid ‡Ex-dividend		Western Union	57½
		*Offered ‡Asked	

LONDON, March 26.—After the official hours to-day, foreign funds became flattened owing to the calling out of reserves and militia consols and Russian, Turkish and Egyptian securities were the principal sufferers by the decline. The Paris bourse was flat; rentes closed at the lowest figures of the day owing to the Tonquin defeat.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 26, 1885.

New York—The tendency of the cotton market during the past week was downward, and the close to-day shows a shrinkage in futures 20@25 points. Spots, middling 11⅛c.

Net receipts for five days 24,518 bales, against 38,059 bales last year; exports 50,585 bales; last year 63,414 bales; stock 698,900 bales; last year 743,351 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
March	11.18@11.28	March	11.14@11.15
April	11.15@	April	11.08@11.09
May	11.28@	May	11.21@11.22
June	11.39@11.40	June	11.34@11.35
July	11.46@11.47	July	11.40@11.41
August	11.52@11.54	August	11.47@11.48
September	11.17@11.18	September	11.14@
October	10.66@	October	10.65@10.66

Closed steady; sales 60,900 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed barely steady. Spots—Uplands 6d; Orleans 6 1-16d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 5,700 bales were American; receipts 16,000; American 15,600.

Local—Cotton quiet and steady. Receipts for the week amount to 348 bales, against 363 bales last week and against 622 bales for the corresponding week last year. Spots closed unchanged as follows: Good middling 10⅝c; good middling 10 11-16c; middling 10¾c; strict low middling 10 9-16c; low middling 10⅜c; tinges 9 15-16c; middling stains [illegible] 15-16c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	
Air-Line Railroad	8
Georgia Railroad	—
Central Railroad	7
Western and Atlantic Railroad	8
West Point Railroad	3
E. Tenn., Va. and Ga. Railroad	5
Georgia Pacific Railroad	—
Total	31
Receipts previously	168,266
Total	168,297
Stock September 1	997
Grand total	169,294

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	211
Shipped previously	146,392
Taken by local spinners	2,839
Local consumption for the week	243
Local consumption since September 1	5,999
	155,683
Stock on hand	13,608

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts to-day	31
Same day last year	108
Showing a decrease of	77
Receipts for the week	348
Same week last year	622
Showing a decrease of	274
Receipts since September 1	168,297
Same time last year	143,507
Showing an increase of	24,790

NEW YORK, March 26—The Post's cotton market report says: Receipts at our ports to-day point to 6,000 and compares with 6,556 bales last year. There was a fair demand for future deliveries at slowly declining prices, and at the lowest point of the market sales were made 4@5 100 below yesterday's closing quotations, but the third call shows a slight reaction, when 1,500 bales April sold at 11.09, 100 June at 11.35, 100 August at 11.49 and 100 January at 10.57. Futures closed barely steady 4@5-100 lower than yesterday.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—Noon—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middling uplands 6; middling Orleans 6 1-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 16,000; American 15,600; uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 6, 5 63-64; May and June delivery 6 3-64, 6 4-64; June and July delivery 6 7-64, 6 8-64; July and August delivery 6 11-64; August and September delivery 6 15-64, 6 14-64; futures opened quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—2:00 p.m.—Cotton, good middling uplands 6⅛; middling uplands 6; low middlings 5⅞; good ordinary 5¾; ordinary 5½; good middling Texas 6 3-16; middling Texas 6 1-16; low middling 5 15-16; good ordinary 5⅛; ordinary 5⅝; good middling Orleans 6 3-16; middling Orleans 6 1-16; low middling 5 15-16; good ordinary 5 13-16; ordinary 5 9-16; sales of American 5,700 bales; uplands low middling clause March delivery 5 63-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 63-64, sellers; April and May delivery 6, sellers; May and June delivery 6 4-64, buyers; June and July delivery 6 8-64, buyers; July and August delivery 6 12-64, sellers; August and September delivery 6 15-64, buyers; September and October delivery 6 10-64, buyers; October and November delivery 5 63-64; futures quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—5:00 p. m—Uplands low middling clause March delivery 5 62-64, value; March and April delivery 5 62-64, value; April and May delivery 5 62-64, buyers; May and June delivery 6 3-64, buyers; June and July delivery 6 7-64, buyers; July and August delivery 6 11-64, buyers; August and September 6 14-64, buyers; September and October delivery 6 10-64, sellers; October and November delivery 5 63-64, sellers; futures closed barely steady.

NEW YORK, March 26—Cotton dull and easier, sales 73 bales; middling uplands 11⅛; middling Orleans 11⅜; net receipts 97; gross 3,286; consolidated net receipts 6,166; exports to Great Britain 7,413; to France 150; to continent 921.

GALVESTON, March 26—Cotton dull; middling 10 11-16; net receipts 631 bales; gross 688, sales none; stock 18,969.

NORFOLK, March 26—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅞; net receipts 350 bales; gross 350; stock 14,773; sales 13; exports to Great Britain 1,931; coastwise 47.

WILMINGTON, March 26—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; net receipts 159 bales; gross 159; sales none; stock 1,282; exports coastwise 102.

SAVANNAH, March 26—Cotton steady; middling 10⅝; net receipts 579 bales; gross 581; sales 700; stock 20,171; exports coastwise 703.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26—Cotton in fair demand; middling 10 9-16; net receipts 2,827 bales; gross 2,962; sales 1,500; stock 223,391; exports coastwise 2,535.

MOBILE, March 26—Cotton quiet; middling 10½; net receipts 61 bales; gross 61; sales 100; stock 23,585.

MEMPHIS, March 26—Cotton quiet; middling 10¾; net receipts 268 bales; shipments 1,183; sales 800; stock 57,279; sales to spinners—.

AUGUSTA, March 26—Cotton dull; middling 10¾; net receipts 112 bales; shipments—; sales 15.

CHARLESTON, March 26—Cotton nominal; middling 10¾; net receipts 888 bales; gross 888; sales none; stock 13,865; exports to Great Britain 1,915.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movements in Grain and Produce.

By telegraph to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, March 26—The leading articles on 'change to-day was more unsettled than usual, owing to the fluctuations in British consols, but were quite active and in the main fairly steady. Trading was on a larger scale and not confined entirely to local operators, as for some days past. Provisions also were active and strong. Wheat opened fairly firm at an advance of ⅛@¼c over yesterday's closing prices and made a quick advance of ¾c, but an advance in consols soon began a downturn and fell off 2⅛c from outside points, then firmed up on short covering to a point 1⅜@1½c above the bottom and remained there quite steadily. The only affecting causes in the market were consols, nothing else being talked of. The close of the morning hour was steady, and was succeeded by an excited and strong market in the afternoon.

Corn was fairly active and a shade higher early in the day, but by noon had been pulled down nearly 1c by a like movement as in wheat, only to recover ⅜c as the feeling elsewhere became less bearish. The extreme range in seller May was ⅞c. At 1 o'clock all futures were about steady.

Oats were inactive and irregularly lower, being helped to these conditions by more or less depression in other grains. The range was only ⅜c.

Provisions were fairly traded in, opening steady and firm at an advance of 10c over yesterday's close, but soon becoming heavy on liberal offerings and declining 25c from outside points, again recovering and remaining so. There was an advance of 12½@15c in the afternoon.

Special to S. H. Phelan.

CHICAGO, March 26—Wheat ruled excited and irregular, and was influenced in a marked degree by foreign intelligence, which was of varying character, but towards the close seems to point quite strongly to a political rupture. The changing character of the reports caused rapid fluctuations, and at times very heavy buying. The market closes strong, however, the latest news being to the effect that the British militia and reserves have been called out and the situation looks warlike. As long as this continues we shall look for a sharp advance and a nervous market.

Corn was also unsettled, being governed by the same influences. The shipping demand was quite active, with some increase in the export trade.

Provisions were excited and higher early, but closed at medium figures.

Estimates for to-morrow: 50 cars wheat, 400 cars corn, 150 cars oats, 18,000 hogs. On the curb May wheat brought 82⅝c.

CHARLES C. COUNSELMAN & Co.

Special to S. H. Phelan.

CHICAGO, March 26—Wheat is very feverish, closing at 82⅝ for May. The crop damage has given way to war news for the time being, and consols are watched as indicating peace or war. This afternoon the dispatches show immense preparations on the part of England, with 25,000 additional troops called out, which, by showing Russia that business is meant, may bring her to terms, but probably not. Aside from war, the crop reports are sufficient to cause alarm for the shorts, and will tell later on.

Corn steady on its merits, and without speculation.

Provisions stronger on country buying, at $12.30 for pork, $6.95 for lard, and $6.20 for ribs. May wheat should doubtless be bought on all weak spots.

McDERMID & Co.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 26, 1884.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
WHEAT.				
March	76¾	77⅜	76⅛	77⅝
PORK.				
March	12 02½	12 15	12 02½	12 15
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
March	6 02½	6 15	6 02½	6 15

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 26—Flour—Best patent $5.50@$6.25; extra fancy $5.00@$5.25; fancy $4.75@$5.00; choice family $4.25@$4.50; family $3.75@$4.00; extra $3.00@$3.75. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.01. Bran—Large sacks $1.00; small $1.05. Corn Meal—64@66c. Grits—$3.75@4.00. Corn—No. 2 white mixed 62c; St. Charles white 65c; No. 2 white 63c; No. 2 white mixed 58c; No. 2 mixed 56c. Oats—White 47½c; No. 2 mixed 45c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; small bales $1.05; No. 1, large bales, 95c; small bales 95c; Tennessee mixed 85c; clover 85c. Peas—Red $1.15; clay $1.20; mixed $1.05@$1.10.

CHICAGO, March 26—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled owing to conflicting war rumors; excitement at times reached a high [illegible] opened ⅜@½c higher, sold off 1½c, fluctuated rapidly and closed about the same as yesterday; No. 2 March 75⅝@77⅝; April 75⅝@77⅝; May [illegible]@82⅝; No 2 red 81½. Corn unsettled, governed largely by the course of wheat; opened ⅛@⅜c higher and closed about the same as yesterday; cash 38⅞@40⅛; March 38@38⅞; April 38@38⅞; May 41⅝@42⅝. Oats dull; closed ⅛@⅜c lower: cash 27⅞@30⅛; March and April 27½@28; May 31⅝@31⅞.

BALTIMORE, March 26—Flour active and firm; Howard street and western superfine $2.62@$3.00; extra $3.10@$3.65; family $3.80@4.75; city mills superfine $2.75@$3.00; extra $3.15@$3.65; Rio brands $4.50@$4.62. Wheat, southern steady; western easier, closing dull; southern red 90@92; amber 95@97; No. 1 Maryland 91@92; No. 2 western winter red spot and March 87¾ asked. Corn, southern steady; western easier and dull; southern white 53@54; yellow 50@51.

NEW YORK, March 26—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $3.20@$4.25; good to choice $4.30@$5.40. Wheat, spot opened weak and closed a shade firm; ungraded 81@98½; No. 2 red spot 90½; April 89⅞@91⅞. Corn, spot opened a shade better, fell off ⅛@⅜c, closing steadier; ungraded 49@50½; No. 2 March 49¾@50⅝; April 50@50⅝. Oats ⅛@⅜c lower, closing steadier; No. 2 37⅞. Hops unchanged; common to choice 10@17.

ST. LOUIS, March 26—Flour unchanged. Wheat active but very unsettled; closed ⅛@⅜c above yesterday; No. 2 red fall 85⅛@85⅞ cash. Corn lower and slow; No. 2 mixed 35⅞@39⅜ cash. Oats dull; 33 cash.

CINCINNATI, March 26—Flour unchanged; family $3.50@$3.85; fancy $4.00@$4.30. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter 86@87. Corn in good demand; No. 2 mixed 44⅞@45⅛. Oats easy; No. 2 mixed 33¾@34¼.

LOUISVILLE, March 26—Wheat, steady and in good demand; No. 2 red winter 85. Corn, No. 2 white 47½. Oats, No. 2 mixed 34¾.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 26—Coffee—Fancy Rio 11½@12½c; choice 11c; prime 10½c; fair 10@10½c; ordinary 9@10c. Sugar—Standard granulated 6⅞@7c; standard A 6⅞c; off A 6¼c; white extra C 6c; yellow C 5⅞@5⅞c; New Orleans plantation granulated 6⅞c; choice white clarified 6¾c; prime white clarified 6¼; choice yellow 6⅛c; prime choice seconds 5⅞@6c. Syrups—New Orleans fancy kettle 60c; choice kettle 55c; prime kettle 50c; choice centrifugal 45c; prime cut 35@37c; fair do. 27@33c; fancy sugar syrup 50c; do. choice 45c; do. prime 30@35. Teas—Black 40@60; green 40@60. Nutmegs 80c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 12c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 16c. Mace 80c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7½c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 5½c; XXX do. 6c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $5.50; do. ½ bbls $3.50; do. ¼ bbls, $2.00; kits 45. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ℘ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 14c. Matches—Round wood, ℘ gross $1.20; ℘ 200 $1.74; ℘ 300 $3.75; ℘ 400 $4.50. Soda, in kegs 4⅞c; in boxes 5¾c. Rice—Choice 7c; prime 6½c. Salt—Liverpool $1.25; Virginia 80c. Cheese—Fall cream 13½@14c; factory 11@13c; ¾ cream 10c.

NEW YORK, March 26—Coffee, spot fair Rio quiet at 8¾; No. 7 Rio spot 7.35; April 7.35@7.40. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to good refining 4 11-16@4 13-16; refined weak; C 4¾@4⅞; extra C 5@5⅛; white extra C 5⅜; yellow 4⅜@4⅝; off A 5⅛; mould A 6; standard A 5⅝; confectioners A 5⅞; cut loaf and crushed 6⅛; powdered 6⅛; granulated 6 1-16; Cubes 6⅜. Molasses weaker; refining 17⅜. Rice unchanged; domestic 4¾@6⅛; rangoon 4¾@4⅞.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 7½@10½. Sugar steady; common to good common 4⅜@4⅝; yellow clarified 5⅜@5¾. Molasses, centrifugal steady and in good demand; common to good common 17@22; prime to strictly prime 26@33. Rice easy; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4⅞@5⅝.

CINCINNATI, March 26—Sugar quiet; hards refined 6⅛@7¼; New Orleans 4⅞@5¾.

CHICAGO, March 26—Sugar steady; standard A 6; cut loaf 7@7⅛; granulated 6¾.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 26—Pork unsettled; opened 12½c higher, declined 25c, rallied 17½c, closing strong; cash $12.00@$12.05; May $11.97½@$12.22½. Lard quiet and steady and a shade higher; cash and April 6.85@6.87½; May 6.87½@6.95. Boxed meats in good demand; dry salted shoulders 4.50@4.60; short rib 6.95; short clear 6.35@6.40.

LOUISVILLE, March 26—Provisions nominal. Mess pork $12.87½. Bulk meats, shoulders 4¾; clear rib 6½; clear sides 6¾. Bacon, shoulders 5¼; clear ribs 6⅞; clear sides 7⅛; hams, sugar-cured 10@10½. Lard, prime leaf 8½.

ST. LOUIS, March 26—Provisions slow. Pork $12.25 cash. Bulk meats, long clear 6@6.10; short ribs 6.10@6.20; short clear 6.35@6.45. Bacon, long clear 6.40@6.50; short ribs 6.60@6.65; short clear 6.75@6.80. Lard, 6¾.

NEW YORK, March 26—Pork steady and more active; mess spot $13.00@$13.25. Middles dull; long clear 6¾. Lard opened a shade lower, closing a trifle stronger; western steam spot 7.17½; April 7.16@7.18.

CINCINNATI, March 26—Pork quiet at $12.25@$12.50. Lard in good demand at 6.85. Bulk meats unchanged; shoulders 4¾; short ribs 6¼. Bacon unchanged; shoulders 5¾; short ribs 7¼; short clear 7½.

ATLANTA, March 26—Clear rib sides 7c; shoulders 5⅛c. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams, large average, 11½@12c; small do. 12½@13c. Lard—Tierces, refined 7¾@8c; leaf 9¼@9½c.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, March 26—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, March 26—Whisky dull at $1.13.

ST. LOUIS, March 26—Whisky steady at $1.14.

CHICAGO, March 26—Whisky firm at $1.15.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, March 26—Apples—$4.00@$4.50. Lemons—$3.00@$3.50 ℘ box. Oranges—$2.50@$3.00 ℘ box. Cocoanuts—3½@4c. Pineapples—None. Bananas—$1.25@$2.50. Figs—16@18c. Raisins—℘ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—60c ℘ gal; $14.00 ℘ bbl. California Pears—$5.00 ℘ box. Citron—25@40c. Almonds—20. Pecans—12. Brazils—10. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Dried Fruit—Scarce and in good demand: rough dried peaches 4½@5c; pealed peaches 6@10c; rough dried apples 3@4c; good demand; evaporated 7@10c, owing to quality. Peanuts—Firm; Tennessee 6c; North Carolina 6c; Virginia 6½; roasted 1½c ℘ ℔ extra. Cider—Apple, barrels $7.50; ½ barrels $4.00; crab, barrels $8.50; ½ barrels $4.50. In good demand.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, March 26—Turpentine firm at 29; rosin firm; strained 90; good strained 95; tar firm at $1.20; crude turpentine steady; hards $1.15; yellow dip and virgin $1.75.

SAVANNAH, March 26—Turpentine, nothing doing; rosin firm; strained and good strained $1.00@$1.10; sales 700 barrels.

CHARLESTON, March 26—Turpentine firm at 29; rosin firm; strained 95; good strained $1.00.

NEW YORK, March 26—Rosin steady at $1.20@$1.22½; turpentine dull at 31¾.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, March 26—Market steady. Horse shoes $4.00; mule shoes $5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $4.00. Trace-chains 30@70. Ames' shovels $9.50. Spades $9.50@$13.00. Axes $7.00@10.00 ℘ doz. Cotton cards $4.00@$5.00. Well buckets $4.00. Cotton rope 16. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 15c. Nails $2.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ℘ ℔ 7c; painted 6c. Powder, rifle $4.00; blasting $2.70. Bar-lead 7c; shot $1.85.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, March 26—Eggs—12½@13c. Butter—Strictly choice Jersey 30c; strictly choice Tennessee 22½c; other grades 12½@18c. Poultry—Young chickens 18@22c; hens 27@28c; cocks 20c; ducks 23@25c; live turkeys 12½c ℘ ℔. Dressed Poultry—Chickens 12½@13c; turkeys 17@18c. Irish Potatoes—$2.50@$2.75 ℘ bbl. Sweet Potatoes—80@90c. Honey—Strained 9@12½c; in the comb 18@15c. Onions—Choice eastern seed $5.00@$5.50. Cabbage—3@5c. Cheese—Skims 11.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, March 26—Leather—Market steady with a good trade reported: G. L. 24@28; P. D. 21@24c; best 25@28c; whiteoak sole 40c; harness leather 30@38c; black upper 35@40c.

ATLANTA, March 26—Bagging—1¾ ℔s 10@10½c; 1½ ℔s 10¼@10⅜c. Iron ties—Arrow $1.40@$1.45 ℘ bundle.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, March 26—Mules strong and firm with demand active. Plug horses in good request; harness horses dull with no demand and few offering. We quote: Horses, plug, round lots, $90@$125. Mules, car lots, $120@$150, owing to grade.

CINCINNATI, March 26—Hogs firm; common and light $3.65@$4.70; packing and butchers $4.25@$4.90.

PRIZE OF £660 GOLD MEDAL.
WITH IRON
QUINA LAROCHE
Recommended for Chlorosis, Anemia, Scrofulous Affections, &c.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT.
NEW YORK: E. FOUGERA & CO.
Laroche

ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK.

Atlanta, Ga., March 16th 1885.

A CALLED MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this bank, agreeable to article VIII of the association will be held at their banking house on Thursday, April 16, 1885, at 11 o'clock a. m.
P. ROMARE, Cashier.
1m

The Georgia Pacific Railway

LOCAL TIME TABLE, IN EFFECT JAN. 4, 1885, CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

	No. 50. N'Orle'ns & Shrev. †Expr's.	No. 54. New Orleans Mail.	No. 52. †Night Exp.
Lv. Atlanta	1 27 pm	9 00 am	11 00pm
*Simpson St.	1 33 pm	9 10 am	11 10pm
*Howell		9 16 am	11 17pm
*Peyton		9 25 am	11 30pm
Chattahoochee		9 28 am	11 34pm
*Concord		9 40 am	11 49pm
Mableton		9 46 am	11 56pm
Austell	2 11 pm	9 57 am	12 10am
Salt Springs		10 03 am	12 20am
Douglasville		10 18 am	12 40am
Winston		10 32 am	12 57am
Villa Rica		10 48 am	1 17am
Temple		11 07 am	1 41am
Bremen		11 30 am	2 10am
Tallapoosa			
Muscadine			
Edwardsville		12 25 pm	3 06am
Heflin		12 45 pm	3 33am
Davisville		1 03 pm	3 56am
Choccolocco		1 17 pm	4 15am
DeArmanville		1 25 pm	4 26am
Oxford		1 34 pm	4 38am
*Oxanna		1 46 pm	4 55am
Anniston	5 00 pm	2 05 pm	4 59am
*Bynums		2 15 pm	5 05am
Eastaboga		2 36 pm	5 35am
Lincoln		2 46 pm	5 48am
Riverside		3 01 pm	6 10am
Seddon		3 15 pm	6 27am
Eden		3 30 pm	6 34am
*Cook's Springs		3 34 pm	6 51am
*Bromton		3 50 pm	7 13am
Leeds		4 05 pm	7 35am
*Irondale		4 15 pm	7 50am
Birmingham	7 05 pm	4 45 pm	8 30am
		5 00 pm	8 50am
Ar. Meridian	1 05 am		
" New Orleans	7 00 am		
Ar. Jackson	6 10 am		
" Vicksburg	8 40 am		
"Shreveport Lv	7 10 pm		

	No. 51. Atlanta Fast †Exp's	No. 55. †Fast Express.	No. 53. Night †Exp's.
Ar. Atlanta	2 30pm	6 30 pm	7 10 am
Simpson St.	2 24pm	6 20 pm	7 00 am
*Howell		6 14 pm	6 51 am
*Peyton			
Chattahoochee		6 04 pm	6 36 am
*Concord		6 01 pm	6 32 am
Mableton		5 50 pm	6 15 am
Austell	2 11pm	5 54 pm	6 04 am
Salt Springs		5 34 pm	5 51 am
Douglasville		5 27 pm	5 40 am
Winston		5 12 pm	5 15 am
Villa Rica		4 58 pm	4 55 am
Temple		4 43 pm	4 30 am
Bremen		4 23 pm	4 00 am
Tallapoosa		4 00 pm	3 25 am
Muscadine		3 36 pm	2 43 am
Edwardsville		3 12 pm	2 07 am
Heflin		2 54 pm	1 37 am
Davisville		2 37 pm	1 10 am
Choccolocco		2 22 pm	12 48 am
DeArmanville		2 14 pm	12 35 am
Oxford		2 06 pm	12 20 am
*Oxanna		1 54 pm	11 58 pm
Anniston	11 05am	1 50 pm	11 53 pm
*Bynums		1 25 pm	11 48 pm
Eastaboga		12 55 pm	11 15 pm
Lincoln		12 45 pm	11 00 pm
Riverside		12 30 pm	10 35 pm
Seddon		12 17 pm	10 15 pm
Eden		12 12 pm	[illegible]
*Cook's Springs		11 59 am	[illegible]
*Bromton		11 42 am	[illegible]
Leeds		11 25 am	8 55 pm
*Irondale		11 15 am	8 33 pm
Birmingham	9 00am	10 45 am	7 40 pm
		10 30 am	7 15 pm
Lv. Meridian	2 45am		
" New Orleans	9 00pm		
Lv. Jackson	9 35am		
" Vicksburg	7 20pm		
" Shreveport	7 30am		

*Flag Stations. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday

Mann's Boudoir Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans, without change, on Nos. 50 and 51.

Elegant Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Birmingham, on Nos. 52 and 53.

Westward, connects at Oxanna with E. T., V. and Ga. and at Birmingham with Cin. and T. P. and L. and N.

Eastward, connects at Atlanta with R. and D., Cen. R. R. of Ga., E. T., V. and Ga., W. and A. and A. and W. Pt. Railroads.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, Ga., February 28th, 1885.

Commencing Sunday, 1st proximo, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time.

FAST LINE.

NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.

L've Augusta.......7 40 am
Ar. Washington.......10 40 am
L've Washington.......7 55 am
L've Athens.......7 45 am
L've Gainesville.......5 55 am
Ar. Atlanta.......1 00 pm

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.

Leave Atlanta.......3 50 pm
Leave Gainesville.......5 55 am
Arrive Athens.......8 45 pm
Ar. Washington.......8 37 pm
L've Washington.......5 40 pm
Arrive Augusta.......9 20 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

NO 2 EAST—DAILY.		NO. 1. WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 00 am	L've Augusta	10 50 am
Ar. Gainesville	9 25pm	" Macon	7 40 am
Ar. Athens	5 50 pm	" Mill'g'v'e	9 38 am
" Washington	2 20 pm	" Washin'n	11 20 am
" Milledgeville	4 43 pm	" Athens	9 00 am
Ar. Macon	6 45 pm	Ar. Gainesville	9 25 pm
" Augusta	3 35 pm	Ar. Atlanta	5 40 pm

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST—DAILY.		No. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	8 20 pm	Lv Augusta	10 00 pm
Ar. Augusta	6 10 am	Ar. Atlanta	7 00 am

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L've Atlanta	5 50 pm	L've Covington	5 40 am
Decatur	6 26 pm	L've Decatur	7 25 am
Ar. Covington	8 10 pm	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 am

DECATUR TRAIN
(Daily, except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	9 35 am	Lv. Decatur	10 10 am
Ar. Decatur	10 05 am	Ar. Atlanta	10 40 am

CLARKSTON TRAIN.

Lv. Atlanta	1 25 pm	Lv. Clarkston	2 36 pm
Lv. Decatur	1 57 pm	Lv. Decatur	3 01 pm
Ar. Clarkston	2 12 pm	Ar. Atlanta	3 30 pm

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signaled, stop at any regular schedule Flag Station.

Train No. 27 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thomson, Camak, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points East, Southeast, West, Southwest, North and Northwest, and carry Through Sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston.

Train No. 28 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Camak, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper. Connects at Augusta for all points East and Southeast.

J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager.
E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

SCHEDULE

Showing the arrival and departure of all passenger trains to and from Atlanta, in effect March 17, 1885, subject to change, city time.

LEAVE.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE.
	RICHMOND & DAN. AIRLINE	
7 40 a m	Day Express, through	10 30 p m
5 00 p m	Night Express, through	12 00 m
4 30 p m	Gainesville Accommodation	8 20 a m
	WESTERN & ATLANTIC R.R.	
2 40 p m	"The Limited" Through	8 07 p m
8 00 a m	Day Express, Through	1 25 p m
11 40 p m	Night Express, Through	3 40 a m
3 55 p m	Rome Accommodation	11 15 a m
4 40 p m	Marietta Accommodation	8 40 a m
5 00 p m	Kennesaw Express, Through	1 25 p m
	E. TEN., VA. & GA. R. R.	
	— NORTH —	
12 55 p m	Day Express, Through	12 30 p m
11 00 p m	Night Express, Through	10 35 p m
	— SOUTH —	
5 00 p m	Day Express, Through	4 45 p m
4 45 a m	Night Express, Through	4 35 a m
	CENTRAL RAILROAD.	
8 55 a m	Day Passenger, Through	11 20 p m
8 00 p m	Night Passenger, Through	7 30 a m
1 50 p m	Day Express, Through	12 25 p m
5 00 p m	Barnesville Accommodation	8 20 a m
	GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
3 50 p m	Fast Line, Through	1 00 p m
8 00 a m	Day Passenger, Through	5 40 p m
8 20 p m	Night Passenger, Through	7 40 a m
5 50 p m	Covington Accommodation	8 50 a m
1 20 p m	Clarkston Accommodation	3 55 p m
9 35 a m	Decatur Accommodation	10 50 a m
	ATLANTA & WEST P'T R. R.	
1 30 p m	New Orleans Exp. Through	3 40 p m
11 40 p m	Night Passenger, Through	3 45 a m
	GEORGIA PACIFIC R. R.	
1 27 p m	Fast Express, Through	2 40 p m
11 10 p m	Night Express, Through	6 30 p m
9 00 a m	Day Express	7 10 p m

For tickets and further information apply to HARRY LYMAN, Railroad Ticket Broker, Wall street. Telephone No. 591. Cut rates to all points north, south, east and west.

KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following time card in effect Sunday, January 18th, 1885.

NORTHBOUND.

NO. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta.......8 00 a m
Arrive Dalton.......11 50 n'n
" Chattanooga.......1 15 p m
Stops at all important stations.

NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta.......2 40 p m
Arrive Dalton.......6 38 p m
" Chattanooga.......8 02 p m

NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Atlanta.......3 55 p m
Arrive Rome.......7 05 p m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays
Leaves Atlanta.......4:40 p m
Arrives Marietta.......5:30 p m
Stops at all way stations, and by signals.

NO. 11, EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta.......11 40 p m
Arrives Chattanooga.......5 15 a m

NO. 19. KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta.......5 00 p m
Arrives Dalton.......8 57 p m
Arrives Chattanooga.......10 15 p m
Stop at all important stations when signalled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 1 has Pullman Palace cars Atlanta to Nashville and Pullman cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati, and Pullman Drawing Room Sleeper Atlanta to New York without change.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.

No. 11 has Pullman car Jacksonville, Fla., to St. Louis without change.

No. 19 has Pullman Palace cars New Orleans to Washington, and through first-class coaches Atlanta to Little Rock without change, via McKenzie.

SOUTHBOUND.

NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga.......8 00 a m
Leave Dalton.......9 32 a m
Arrive Atlanta.......1 25 p m
Stops at all important way stations

NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga.......2 45 p m
Arrive Atlanta.......8 07 p m

NO 12, EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga.......10 25 p m
Arrive Atlanta.......3 40 a m
Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Rome.......8 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta.......11 15 a m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Marietta.......7 38 a m
Arrive Atlanta.......8 40 a m

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 4 has Pullman Palace cars Cincinnati to Jacksonville, Washington to New Orleans.

No. 12 has Pullman car St. Louis to Jacksonville without change, and New York to Atlanta without change.

JOS. M. BROWN,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
ALTON ANGIER,
Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
R. A. ANDERSON,
General Superintendent

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

Richmond and Danville
RAILWAY SYSTEM.
The Great Through Car Route
—WITH—
DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS
AND THROUGH
SLEEPING CAR SERVICE COMPLETE
BETWEEN THE
SOUTH AND NORTH
72 MILES SHORTER
—AND—
8 HOURS QUICKER
Than any other route
To Washington and the East.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Time One Hour Faster Than Atlanta City Time.

Schedule in effect, Oct. 12th, 1884.	Mail and Express No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 a m	5 00 p m
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time)	8 40 a m	6 00 p m
" Lula	11 04 a m	8 41 p m
" Greenville	2 50 p m	12 35 a m
" Charlotte	6 30 p m	5 30 a m
" Salisbury	7 53 p m	7 17 a m
" Greensboro	9 28 p m	9 20 a m
Arrive Danville	11 10 p m	11 20 a m
Leave Danville	11 30 p m	11 45 a m
" Lynchburg	1 55 a m	3 00 p m
" Charlottsville	3 50 a m	5 25 p m
Arrive Washington	8 00 a m	10 25 p m
Leave Washington	8 20 a m	11 15 p m
Arrive Baltimore	9 20 a m	12 30 a m
" Philadelphia	12 45 p m	3 40 a m
" New York	3 40 p m	6 40 a m
" Boston	6 25 am	3 30 p m
Leave Danville	12 40 a m	11 25 a m
" Burkville	5 20 a m	3 00 p m
Arrive Richmond	7 00 a m	4 58 p m

GAINESVILLE ACCOMMODATION—DAILY.
LeaveAtlanta city time.......4 30 p m
Arrive Gainesville.......6 40 p m
RETURNING.
Leave Gainesville city time.......6 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta.......8 20 a m

ONLY 31 HOURS TRANSIT
ATLANTA TO NEW YORK.

The Only Line Running Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Cars, without change, Atlanta to New York via Washington.

Births secured and numbers given ten days in advance in these cars. Train number 53 has Pullman Palace cars New Orleans to Washington. Train number 51 has Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Car Atlanta to New York.

Two daily trains for Athens, Ga.
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

E. BERKELY,
Superintendent,
Atlanta, Ga.
C. W. CHEARS,
Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt.
Atlanta, Ga.

M. SLAUGHTER,
Gen. Pass. Agent,
Richmond, Va.
C. E. SERGEANT,
City Pass. Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

—VIA—

Atlanta & West Point R.R.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 8th 1885.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE

Between Georgia, South Carolina and the North to
NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS
and all points in the Southwest. Three daily
PULLMAN SLEEPERS
Between Washington, Atlanta and Mobile and New Orleans.

KING EFFECT SUNDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1885.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv. Atlanta	1 30 pm	11 40 pm
Ar Fairburn	2 15 pm	12 28 am
" Palmetto	2 28 pm	1 43 am
" Newnan	2 57 pm	1 14 am
" Grantville	3 26 pm	2 45 am
" Hogansville	3 39 pm	2 04 am
" LaGrange	4 07 pm	3 33 am
" West Point	4 40 pm	3 09 am
" Opelika	5 28 pm	3 58 am
" Columbus	7 22 pm	5 46 am
" Montgom'y	7 45 pm	6 30 am
" Pensacola	5 03 am	6 25 pm
" Mobile	2 40 am	2 00 pm
Ar. N. Orleans	7 45 am	7 30 pm

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.	No. 51.	No. 53.
Lv. N. Orleans	8 20 pm	8 00 am
" Mobile	1 15 am	1 35 pm
" Montgom'y	9 00 am	9 10 pm
" Columbus	8 45 am	9 05 pm
" Opelika	11 30 am	11 35 pm
" West Point	12 22 pm	12 29 am
" LaGrange	12 52 pm	1 03 am
" Hogansville	1 19 pm	1 33 am
" Grantville	1 32 pm	1 48 am
" Newnan	2 00 pm	2 18 am
" Palmetto	2 30 pm	2 48 am
" Fairburn	2 43 pm	3 02 am
Ar. Atlanta	3 30 pm	3 45 am

Pullman sleepers between Atlanta and New Orleans on all trains.

Western railroad sleepers on trains 52 and 53 between Atlanta and Montgomery.

Train 52 connects at Montgomery with trains for Selma and Eufaula.

CECIL GABBETT, Gen'l Manager, } Montgomery,
CHAS. H. CROMWELL, G. P. A., } Ala.
A. J. ORME, General Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Central, Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads

All trains of this system are run by Central or (90th Meridian time.)

SAVANNAH, GA., March 1, 1885.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAR. 1, 1885, PASsenger trains on these roads will run as follows:

☞ READ DOWN.

C. R. R.—Main Line Savannah and Atlanta Divisions.	No. 15† Acc.	No. 53* Pas'ger.	No. 51* Pas'ger.
Savannah......Lv	5 40 pm	8 45 pm	10 00 am
Oliver......Ar	7 27 pm	10 23 pm	11 50 am
Millen......Ar		11 34 pm	1 08 pm
Millen......Lv		11 46 pm	1 35 pm
Toomsboro......Lv		1 47 am	3 43 pm
Gordon......Ar		2 59 am	4 57 pm
Macon......Ar	No. 1* Pas'ger.	3 45 am	5 55 pm
Macon......Lv	8 20 am	3 57 am	7 30 pm
Barnesville......Ar	10 03 am	5 30 am	9 08 pm
Barnesville......Lv	10 03 am	5 30 am	9 08 pm
Griffin......Ar	10 40 am	6 05 am	9 45 pm
Atlanta......Ar	12 25 am	7 30 am	11 25 pm
C. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 21† Acc.	No. 19* Pass'ger.	No. 17* Pass'ger.
Millen......Lv	8 55 am	2 30 am	1 30 pm
Augusta......Ar	7 30 am	5 50 am	3 45 pm
Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch.			No. 25† Pass'ger.
Gordon......Lv			9 00 am
Milledgeville......Ar			10 19 am
Eatonton......Ar			12 20 pm
UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD.		No. 35.† Pas'enger	No. 33.† Pas'enger
Barnesville......Lv		5 00 pm	10 15 am
Thomaston......Ar		6 05 pm	12 20 am
S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD			No. 2† Ps'enger
Griffin......Lv			12 30 pm
Newnan......Ar			3 15 pm
Carrollton......Ar			5 10 pm
S. W. & M. & E. RY—MAIN LINE.		No. 9.* Acc.	No. 1.* Pas'enger
Macon......Lv			7 50 am
Fort Valley......Ar			8 55 am
Smithville......Ar			11 11 am
Smithville......Lv			12 20 pm
Cuthbert......Ar			2 04 pm
Eufaula......Ar			3 16 pm
Eufaula......Lv		4 35 am	3 21 pm
Union Springs......Ar		6 57 am	5 01 pm
Union Springs......Lv		6 57 am	5 01 pm
Montgomery......Ar		9 22 am	6 50 pm
S W R.R. ALBANY LINE.	No. 37* Pas'enger	No. 25* Pas'enger	No. 3* Pas'enger
Macon......Lv			6 20 pm
Fort Valley......Ar			7 33 pm
Fort Valley......Lv			7 38 pm
Smithville......Ar			9 35pm
Smithville......Lv	11 21 am	3 12 pm	9 35 pm
Albany......Ar	12 20pm	4 15 pm	10 30 pm
S W. R.R.—PERRY BRANCH.		No. 23† Pas'enger	No. 21† Pas'enger
Fort Valley......Lv		7 50 pm	9 50 am
Perry......Ar		8 35 pm	10 40 am
S. W. R R—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.			No. 29† Pas'enger
Albany......Lv			4 25 pm
Blakely......Ar			7 55 pm
S. W. R. R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH			No. 31† Pass'ger.
Cutbert......Lv			2 25 pm
Fort Gaines......Ar			3 48 pm
EUFAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD.			No. 33† Pass'ger.
Eufaula......Lv			5 15 pm
Clayton......Ar			6 37 pm
S. W. RR.—COLUMBUS MAIN LINE.		No. 19.* Acc.	No. 5.* Pass'ger
Macon......Lv		7 35 pm	8 23 am
Fort Valley......Ar		10 17 pm	9 44 am
Columbus......Ar		4 10 am	1 05 pm

☞ READ UP.

	No. 52* Pass'ger.	No. 54* Pass'ger.	No. 15† Acc.
Savannah......Ar	8 30 pm	6 30 am	8 05 am
Oliver......Lv	1 52 pm	4 59 am	6 30 am
Millen......Lv	12 40 pm	3 56 am	
Millen......Ar	12 15 pm	3 46 am	
Toomsboro......Ar	10 12 am	1 49 am	
Gordon......Ar	8 51 am	12 40 am	
Macon......Lv	8 05 am	12 00 ngt	No. 2* Pass'ger.
Macon......Ar	7 35 am	11 45 pm	5 50 pm
Barnesville......Lv	5 57 am	10 17 pm	4 12 pm
Barnesville......Ar	5 57 am	10 17 pm	4 12 pm
Griffin......Ar	5 24 am	9 43 pm	3 35 pm
Atlanta......Lv	3 55 am	8 10 pm	[illegible]
C. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 18* Pass'ger.	No. 20* Pass'ger.	No. 22† Acc.
Millen......Ar	12 00 m	12 30 am	10 14 pm
Augusta......Lv	9 45 am	9 00 pm	6 20 pm
Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch.	No. 26† Pass'ger.		
Gordon......Ar	4 40pm		
Milledgeville......Ar	3 00 pm		
Eatonton......Lv	1 45 pm		
UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD.	Pas'enger No. 34.†	Pas'enger No. 36.†	
Barnesville......Ar	9 20 am	4 00 pm	
Thomaston......Lv	8 15 am	3 00 pm	
S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD.	No. 1† Pas'enger		
Griffin......Ar	9 40 am		
Newnan......Lv	6 58 am		
Carrollton......Lv	5 30 am		
S. W. & M. & E. RY. MAIN LINE	No. 2.* Pas'enger	No. 10.* Acc.	
Macon......Ar	7 15 pm		
Fort Valley......Ar	6 04 pm		
Smithville......Lv	3 55 pm		
Smithville......Ar	2 52 pm		
Cuthbert......Ar	1 11 pm		
Eufaula......Lv	12 01 am		
Eufaula......Ar	11 56 am	7 33 pm	
Union Springs......Lv	10 11 am	5 05 pm	
Union Springs......Ar	10 11 am	4 50 pm	
Montgomery......Lv	8 20 am	2 20 pm	
S. W. R.R.—ALBANY LINE.	No. 4* Pas'enger	No. 26* Pas'enger	No. 38* Pas'enger
Macon......Ar	7 25 am		
Fort Valley......Lv	6 08 am		
Fort Valley......Ar	6 08 am		
Smithville......Lv	4 06 am		
Smithville......Ar	4 06 am	11 56 am	3 45pm
Albany......Lv	3 10 am	10 45 am	2 50 pm
S. W. R. R—PERRY BRANCH.	No. 22† Pas'enger	No. 24† Pas'enger	
Fort Valley......Ar	4 40 pm	5 55 am	
Perry......Lv	3 50 pm	6 10 am	
S. W. R R—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.	No. 30† Pas'enger		
Albany......Ar	10 30 am		
Blakely......Lv	7 00 am		
S. W. R. R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH.	No. 32† Pass'ger.		
Cuthbert......Ar	12 36 pm		
Fort Gaines......Lv	11 13 am		
EUFAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD	No. 34† Pass'ger.		
Eufaula......Ar	9 27 am		
Clayton......Lv	8 00 am		
S. W. R. R.—COLUMBUS MAIN LINE.	No. 6.* Pass'ger	No. 20* Acc.	
Macon......Ar	6 12 pm	5 55 am	
Fort Valley......Ar	4 53 pm	3 32 am	
Columbus......Lv	1 20 pm	9 35 pm	

Elegant local Sleeping Cars on night trains as follows: Between Savannah and Augusta, trains Nos 53 and 54; between Savannah and Macon, trains Nos. 53 and 54; between Savannah and Macon, trains Nos. 53 and 54; between Savannah and Atlanta, trains Nos. 53 and 54.

Pullman Buffet Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville and through Sitting Car between Chattanooga and Jacksonville via Atlanta, Albany and Waycross. Through Palace Sleeping Car between Montgomery and Waycross.

Trains marked thus * run daily; trains marked thus † run daily except Sunday; trains marked thus ‡ run daily except Monday.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car Berths on sale Union Depot 30 minutes prior to the leaving of all trains.

WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt., Savannah.
T. D. KLINE, Sup't S. W. R. R. Macon.
W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic M'g'r., Savannah.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
E. SCHMIDT. Agent, Atlanta.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., October 12th, 1884.

On and after Oct. 12th, 1884, trains on this road will run as follows:

Time given here is 90 meridien, Atlanta city time.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 51.	No. 53.
Leave Athens, 90 meridian	5:00 p m	6:50 a m
Arrive at Lula	6:30 p m	8:54 a m
Arrive at Atlanta	10:30 p m	12:00 n'n
Arrive at Tallulah Falls		12:56 p m

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 50.	No. 52.
Leave Tallulah Falls	6:30 a m	
Leave Atlanta	7:40 a m	5:00 p m
Arrive at Lula	10:54 a m	8:41 p m
Arrive at Athens	12:30 p m	9:40 p m

Connections made at Lula with passenger trains on Richmond and Danville railroad, both east and west

SIDEWALK NOTES.

PENCIL PARAGRAPHS AND EVENTS OF THE DAY.

Gossip About the City Gathered Here and There by the Constitution Faberites—Pen Pictures of the Busy Georgia Capitol Yesterday—Doings at Police Headquarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. C. Murray's infant child died yesterday at their home, 31 Moore street.

Postage stamps for sale at the business office of THE CONSTITUTION. Open day and night.

George Muse, 38 Whitehall, will make you a suit to order, in any style desired. Prices guaranteed the lowest. fri sun tues

Mrs. T. B. Redman, who has been quite ill at her home, 36 Gilmer street, is improving rapidly.

The Browning society of the girls' high school will hold their regular monthly meeting to-day beginning at 12 o'clock.

T. C. Mayson, No. 3 Marietta street, never lets an order go without being promptly filled. If he has not the article wanted in stock he sends out for it. tf

The Putnam Rifles, of Eatonton, in charge of Mr. C. D. Leonard, passed through the city yesterday on their way home, after spending a delightful time at the New Orleans exposition.

Little Roy, the ten-year-old son of Dr. Duer, who fell and broke his arm some time since, is improving very rapidly, and was able to undergo the painful operation of having his arm splintered.

Ordinary Calhoun received a telegram yesterday from Milledgeville announcing the death of Neecy Jones, a colored girl, who was adjudged a lunatic and sent to the asylum from Fulton county over a year ago.

Mrs. Lydia Waldo died night before last at the Tremont house, at the age of eighty years. The remains were shipped to her old home down the Georgia railroad yesterday by Patterson & Bowden for interment.

Mrs. Baily, aged 45, died night before last of consumption at her home in Reynoldstown. Early yesterday morning her young child died of the measles. Yesterday evening the mother and child were buried in the same grave.

GOVERNOR M'DANIEL.

His Return Delayed Until To-day—What Kept Him.

Governor McDaniel intended when he left for New Orleans, last Saturday, to be back in Atlanta by Thursday afternoon. After going through Georgia day, with its grand ceremonies, the governor and his staff were pressed to remain at least one day longer than they had intended. Thursday had been set apart as Pennsylvania day and it was desired that Georgia should assist Louisiana in doing honor to the keystone state. The Georgians who left for New Orleans last Saturday have been the recipients of continued and marked courtesies and their protracted stay is an evidence of their appreciation of New Orleans itself, as well as the exposition. The governor will return this afternoon accompanied by the Gate City Guard, and by the ladies and gentlemen who composed the special party that left last Saturday.

THE MERCER ESTATE.

The Appraisement Begun but not Finished—Sale to be Had.

Yesterday Mr. John Stephens, the administrator, with Messrs Steve Grady, P. J. Fallon, and John Everts, began the work of appraising the estate of the late Edward Mercer. They went through and catalogued an estimate of all the articles in the restaurant, the Whitehall street bar and the Mercer hotel. They then began on the Cotton-exchange bar, but did not finish the appraisement there. It will be resumed and completed this morning. As the appraisers inspected the various articles belonging to the estate, they settled upon a valuation for them, and thus made a long list of items. The figures have not been footed up and it is impossible to say what the total is. The footings will be made to-day. It has been determined to sell all the property of the estate and to divide the proceeds between the four children. There will be a regular administrator's sale.

AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

The Death of Mrs. John Bishop Investigated by the Coroner.

The coroner's jury yesterday decided that Mrs. John Bishop came to her death from the effects of an overdose of morphine, but the jury declined to say whether or not the morphine was taken with suicidal intent.

The witnesses before the jury of inquest were John Bishop, the husband; Charles Turner, Mrs. Stewart, Dr. Graham, the druggist; Dr. Salter, Dr. Baber and W. J. Leak. The testimony established the fact that the woman died from the effects of an overdose of morphine. Dr. Baber, however, disagreed with the other witnesses, and asserted most positively that Mrs. Bishop's death was not due to morphine. It was shown by Dr. Graham's statement that Mrs. Bishop purchased the morphine at his store, and that he complied with the requirements of the law in selling it. W. J. Leak, who is Mr. Bishop's brother-in-law, stated that Mrs. Bishop was the greatest medicine-taker he had ever seen. No note was found and without being able to ascertain the cause the jury made up their verdict.

Mrs. Bishop's remains were interred in Oakland yesterday evening.

THREATENING TO SHOOT.

J. W. Shannon, the Grainer, Points a Pistol at Wm. Rasberry, the Painter.

"Say, Shannon, I want that money," said Rasberry, a painter, yesterday evening.

"You can't get it until Saturday afternoon," said James W. Shannon, the grainer, at 16 East Hunter street.

"I shan't wait till Saturday, and if you don't pay me now I'll whip you," and in a second the two men were mingling freely but not friendly.

J. W. Shannon is a grainer, whose shop is at No. 16 East Hunter street. Several weeks ago a painter named Young, who is now dead, did some work for Shannon. Yesterday afternoon Raspberry, who is a brother to Young's wife, went to Shannon's shop to demanded the money. Shannon was just

LOCKING HIS SHOP DOOR

when Raspberry came up. Raspberry asked for the money. Several persons were standing across Hunter street, but they did not observe the two men until Rasberry struck Shannon. The blow was a stinging one and, by the noise it made, attracted the attention of the persons who will figure as witnesses in the case when it comes up. Immediately after striking the first lick

RASBERRY REPEATED THE BLOW.

He then sprang into the street, and picking up a rock began advancing upon Shannon, who instantly drew a pistol which he pointed towards his adversary. The sight of the pistol induced the observers to interfere. The disturbance was quieted and Mounted Officer Clark and Patrolman Sheridan arrested the two men. Both men were booked for disorderly conduct and quarreling. Rasberry was released. He quickly charged Shannon with pointing a pistol at him and Shannon was locked up. He will give bond to-day. Shannon says:

WHAT SHANNON SAYS.

"I was in the act of locking up when Rasberry came up and in a rough tone demanded the four dollars for his sister. I told him I would pay him Saturday. He then said he could whip me and if he couldn't his brother could. He struck me in the face. I did not resist. He struck me again and then picked up the rock. I thought he was going to throw it and I pulled my pistol and he ran. The money is due Mr. Young's wife for work her husband did, but the bill has never been collected. I'll give bond to-morrow."

Shannon had many friends call to see him last night. They all say that he is a quiet inoffensive man and assert that he can make bond for any amount.

Rasberry's friends claim that Shannon forced the difficulty.

tral; Southwestern &
gomery & Eufaula Railr

trains of this system are run by
Meridian time.)

SAVANNAH, GA., March 1885.
AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAR. 1, 1885, PAS-
ger trains on these roads will run as follows:

☞ READ DOWN.

R.—Main Line nah and At- Div-isions.	No. 15† Acc.	No. 53* Pass'ger.	No. 51* Pass'ger.
nah Lv	5 40 pm	8 45 pm	10 00 am
......Ar	7 27 pm	10 23 pm	11 50 am
......Ar		11 34 pm	1 08 pm
......Lv		11 46 pm	1 35 pm
sboro......Lv		1 47 am	3 43 pm
......Ar	No. 1*	2 59 am	4 57 pm
......Ar	Pass'ger.	3 45 am	5 56 pm
......Lv	8 20 am	3 57 am	7 30 pm
sville......Ar	10 03 am	5 30 am	9 08 pm
sville......Lv	10 03 am	5 30 am	9 08 pm
......Ar	10 40 am	6 05 am	9 45 pm
ta......Ar	12 25 am	7 20 am	11 25 pm
R.R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 21† Acc.	No. 19* Pass'ger.	No. 17* Pass'ger.
......Lv	8 55 am	2 30 am	1 30 pm
sta......Ar	7 30 am	5 50 am	8 45 pm
edgeville and tonton Branch.			No. 25† Pass'ger.
n......Lv	......	......	9 00 am
dgeville......Ar	......	......	10 19 am
ton......Ar	......	......	12 20 pm
SON COUNTY RAILROAD.		No. 35.† Pas'enger	No. 33.† Pas'enger
sville......Lv		5 00 pm	10 15 am
aston......Ar		6 05 pm	12 20 am
G. & N. A. RAILROAD			No. 2† Ps'enger
n......Lv	......		12 30 pm
nan......Ar	......		3 15 pm
llton......Ar	......		5 10 pm
M. & E. RY IN LINE.		No. 9.* Acc.	No. 1.* Pas'enger
n......Lv	......	......	7 50 am
Valley......Ar	......	......	8 55 am
ville......Ar	......	......	11 11 am
ville......Lv	......	......	12 20 pm
bert......Ar	......	......	2 04 pm
la......Ar	......	......	3 16 pm
la......Lv	......	4 35 am	3 21 pm
n Springs......Ar	......	6 57 am	5 01 pm
n Springs......Lv	......	6 57 am	5 01 pm
gomery......Ar	......	9 22 am	6 50 pm
R.R. ALBANY LINE.	No. 37* Pas'enger	No. 25* Pas'enger	No. 8* Pas'enger
n......Lv	......	......	6 20 pm
Valley......Lv	......	......	7 38 pm
Valley......Ar	......	......	7 38 pm
ville......Ar	......	......	9 35pm
ville......Lv	11 21 am	3 12 pm	9 35 pm
ny......Ar	12 20 pm	4 15 pm	10 30 pm
R.R.—PERRY BRANCH.		No. 23† Pas'enger	No. 21† Pas'enger
Valley......Lv		7 50 pm	9 50 am
......Ar		8 35pm	10 40 am
R.R.—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.			No. 29† Pas'enger
ny......Lv			4 25 pm
ely......Ar			7 55 pm
W. R.R.—FORT NES BRANCH			No. 31† Pass'ger.
bert......Lv			2 25 pm
Gaines......Ar			3 48 pm
AULA & CLAY- RAILROAD.			No. 33† Pass'ger.
ula......Lv			5 15 pm
ton......Ar			6 37 pm
RR.—COLUM- S MAIN LINE.		No. 19.* Acc.	No. 5.* Pass'ger
on......Lv	......	7 35 pm	8 23 am
Valley......Lv	......	10 17 pm	9 44 am
mbus......Ar	......	4 10 am	1 05 pm

☞ READ UP.

	No. 52* Pass'ger.	No. 54* Pass'ger.	No. 15† Acc.
nnah......Ar	8 30 pm	6 30 am	8 05 am
er......Lv	1 52 pm	4 59 am	6 30 am
en......Lv	12 40 pm	3 56 am	
en......Ar	12 15 pm	3 46 am	
msboro......Ar	10 12 am	1 49 am	
......Ar	8 51 am	12 40 am	No. 2*
acon......Lv	8 05 am	12 00 ngt	Pass'ger.
Macon......Ar	7 35 am	11 45 pm	5 50 pm
Barnesville......Lv	5 57 am	10 17 pm	4 12 pm
Barnesville......Ar	5 57 am	10 17 pm	4 12 pm
Griffin......Ar	5 24 am	9 43 pm	3 35 pm
Atlanta......Lv	3 55 am	[illegible]	1 30 pm
G. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 18* Pass'ger.	No. 20* Pass'ger.	No. 22† Acc.
en......Ar	12 00 m	12 30 am	10 14 pm
usta......Lv	9 45 am	9 00 pm	6 20 pm
ledgeville and tonton Branch.	No. 26† Pass'ger.		
don......Ar	4 40pm	......	......
edgeville......Ar	3 00 pm	......	......
onton......Lv	1 45 pm	......	......
SON COUNTY RAILROAD.	Pas'enger No. 34.†	Pas'enger No. 36.†	
......Ar	9 20 am	[illegible]	
......Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
G. & N. A. RAILROAD			[illegible]
......Ar			[illegible]
M. & E. RY MAIN LINE		[illegible]	[illegible]
......Ar		[illegible]	7 15 pm
......Lv		[illegible]	6 25 pm
......Lv		[illegible]	5 02 pm
......Ar		[illegible]	[illegible]
Valley......Lv		[illegible]	[illegible]
Springs......Lv		[illegible]	[illegible]
R.R.—ALBANY LINE	[illegible]	No. 26* Pas'enger	[illegible]
......Ar	7 25 am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valley......Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valley......Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ville......Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ny......Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R.R.—PERRY BRANCH.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Valley......Ar		4 40 pm	5 55 am
......Lv		[illegible]	5 00 am
R.R.—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.			No. 30† Pas'enger
ny......Ar			[illegible]
ely......Lv			7 00 am
W. R.R.—FORT NES BRANCH.			No. 32† Pas'enger
......Ar			[illegible]
Gaines......Lv			[illegible]
FAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD			No. 34† Pas'enger
aula......Ar			9 27 am
ton......Lv			[illegible]
R.R.—COLUM- BUS MAIN LINE.		No. 20.* Acc.	No. 6.* Pass'ger
......Ar		6 12 pm	5 55 am
Valley......Lv		[illegible]	[illegible]
lumbus......Lv		[illegible]	[illegible]

Elegant local Sleeping Cars on night trains as follows: Between Savannah and Augusta, trains Nos. 53 and 54; between Savannah and Macon, trains Nos. 53 and 54; between Savannah and Atlanta, trains Nos. 53 and 54; between Montgomery and Columbus, trains Nos. 5 and 6.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville via Atlanta, and through Sitting Car between Atlanta and Jacksonville via Albany and Cincinnati and Savannah. Through Palace Sleeping Car between Montgomery and Savannah.

trains marked thus run daily; trains marked † run daily except Sunday.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car Berths on sale at Union Depot 30 minutes before departure of all trains.

WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt., Savannah.
T. D. KLINE, Sup't S. W. R. R. Macon.
J. C. SHELLMAN, Traffic M'g'r, Savannah.
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
R. SCHMIDT, Agent, Atlanta.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., October 12th, 1884.

On and after Oct. 12th, 1884, trains on this road will run as follows. Time given here is 90 meridian, Atlanta cit

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 51.	No. 53.
Leave Athens, 90 meridian	5:00 pm	6:50 a
Arrive at Lula	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Lula	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 50.	No. 52.
Leave Tallulah Falls	[illegible]	
Leave Athens	[illegible]	
Arrive at Athens	[illegible]	

Connections made at Lula with passenger trains Richmond and Danville trains, both east and west.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

PENCIL PARAGRAPHS AND EVENTS OF THE DAY.

Gossip About the City Gathered Here and There by the Constitution Faberites—Pen Pictures of the Busy Georgia Capitol Yesterday—Doings at Police Headquarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. C. Murray's infant child died yesterday at their home, 31 Moore street.

Postage stamps for sale at the business office of THE CONSTITUTION. Open day and night.

George Muse, 38 Whitehall, will make you a suit to order, in any style desired. Prices guaranteed the lowest. fri sun tues

Mrs. T. B. Redman, who has been quite ill at her home, 36 Gilmer street, is improving rapidly.

The Browning society of the girls' high school will hold their regular monthly meeting to-day beginning at 12 o'clock.

T. C. Mayson, No. 3 Marietta street, never lets an order go without being promptly filled. If he has not the article wanted in stock he sends out for it. tf

The Putnam Rifles, of Eatonton, in charge of Mr. C. D. Leonard, passed through the city yesterday on their way home, after spending a delightful time at the New Orleans exposition.

Little Roy, the ten-year-old son of Dr. Duer, who fell and broke his arm some time since, is improving very rapidly, and was able to undergo the painful operation of having his arm splintered.

Ordinary Calhoun received a telegram yesterday from Milledgeville announcing the death of Neecy Jones, a colored girl, who was adjudged a lunatic and sent to the asylum from Fulton county over a year ago.

Mrs. Lydia Waldo died night before last at the Tremont house, at the age of eighty years. The remains were shipped to her old home down the Georgia railroad yesterday by Patterson & Bowden for interment.

Mrs. Baily, aged 45, died night before last of consumption at her home in Reynoldstown. Early yesterday morning her youhg child died of the measles. Yesterday evening the mother and child were buried in the same grave.

GOVERNOR M'DANIEL.

His Return Delayed Until To-day—What Kept Him.

Governor McDaniel intended when he left for New Orleans, last Saturday, to be back in Atlanta by Thursday afternoon. After going through Georgia day, with its grand ceremonies, the governor and his staff were pressed to remain at least one day longer than they had intended. Thursday had been set apart as Pennsylvania day and it was desired that Georgia should assist Louisiana in doing honor to the keystone state. The Georgians who left for New Orleans last Saturday have been the recipients of continued and marked courtesies and their protracted stay is an evidence of their appreciation of New Orleans itself, as well as the exposition. The governor will return this afternoon accompanied by the Gate City Guard, and by the ladies and gentlemen who composed the special party that left last Saturday.

THE MERCER ESTATE.

The Appraisement Begunbut not Finished—Sale to be Had,

Yesterday Mr. John Stephens, the administrator, with Messrs Steve Grady, P. J. Fallon, and John Everts, began the work of appraising the estate of the late Edward Mercer. They went through and catalogued an estimate of all the articles in the restaurant, the Whitehall street bar and the Mercer hotel. They then began on the Cotton-exchange bar, but did not finish the appraisement there. It will be resumed and completed this morning. As the appraisers inspected the various articles belonging to the estate, they settled upon a valuation for them, and thus made a long list of items. The figures have not been footed up and it is impossible to say what the total is. The footings will be made to-day. It has been determined to sell all the property of the estate and to divide the proceeds between the four children. There will be a regular administrator's sale.

AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

The Death of Mrs. John Bishop Investigated by the Coroner.

The coroner's jury yesterday decided that Mrs. John Bishop came to her death from the effects of an overdose of morphine, but the jury declined to say whether or not the morphine was taken with suicidal intent.

The witnesses before the jury of inquest were John Bishop, the husband; Charles Turner, Mrs. Stewart, Dr. Graham, the druggist; Dr. Salter, Dr. Baber and W. J. Leak. The testimony established the fact that the woman died from the effects of an overdose of morphine. Dr. Baber, however, disagreed with the other witnesses, and asserted most positively that Mrs. Bishop's death was not due to morphine. It was shown by Dr. Graham's statement that Mrs. Bishop purchased the morphine at his store, and that he complied with the requirements of the law in selling it. W. J. Leak, who is Mr. Bishop's brother-in-law, stated that Mrs. Bishop was the greatest medicine-taker he had ever seen. No note was found and without being able to ascertain the cause the jury made up their verdict.

Mrs. Bishop's remains were interred in Oakland yesterday evening.

THREATENING TO SHOOT.

J. W. Shannon, the Grainer, Points a Pistol at Wm. Rasberry, the Painter.

"Say, Shannon, I want that money," said Rasberry, a painter, yesterday evening.

"You can't get it until Saturday afternoon," said James W. Shannon, the grainer, at 16 East Hunter street.

"I shan't wait till Saturday, and if you don't pay me now I'll whip you," and in a second the two men were mingling freely but not friendly.

J. W. Shannon is a grainer, whose shop is at No. 16 East Hunter street. Several weeks ago a painter named Young, who is now dead, did some work for Shannon. Yesterday afternoon Raspberry, who is a brother to Young's wife, went to Shannon's shop to demanded the money. Shannon was just

LOCKING HIS SHOP DOOR

when Raspberry came up. Raspberry asked for the money. Several persons were standing across Hunter street, but they did not observe the two men until Rasberry struck Shannon. The blow was a stinging one and, by the noise it made, attracted the attention of the persons who will figure as witnesses in the case when it comes up. Immediately after striking the first lick

RASBERRY REPEATED THE BLOW.

He then sprang into the street, and picking up a rock began advancing upon Shannon, who instantly drew a pistol which he pointed towards his adversary. The sight of the pistol induced the observers to interfere. The disturbance was quieted and Mounted Officer Clark and Patrolman Sheridan arrested the two men. Both men were booked for disorderly conduct and quarreling. Rasberry was released. He quickly charged Shannon with pointing a pistol at him and Shannon was locked up. He will give bond to-day. Shannon says:

WHAT SHANNON SAYS.

"I was in the act of locking up when Rasberry came up and in a rough tone demanded the four dollars for his sister. I told him I would pay him Saturday. He then said he could whip me and if he couldn't his brother could. He struck me in the face. I did not resist. He struck me again and then picked up the rock. I thought he was going to throw it and I pulled my pistol and he ran. The money is due Mr. Young's wife for work her husband did, but the bill has never been collected. I'll give bond to-morrow."

Shannon had many friends call to see him last night. They all say that he is a quiet inoffensive man and assert that he can make bond for any amount.

Rasberry's friends claim that Shannon forced the difficulty.

BURNING OILS AND PAINTS.

A. P. Tripod, at No. 13 Broad Street, Falls a Victim to the Flames.

A. P. Tripod, dealer in oils, paints, glass, etc., at No. 13 South Broad street, suffered seriously by fire yesterday afternoon.

The fire began about half-past two o'clock, and in less than three minutes after it began the entire inside of the storeroom was one sheet of brilliant fire, but by bold work the fire department soon conquered the flames.

The store room is one of the largest on the street. It was packed with paints, oils, brushes, glass, etc., all material of a highly combustible character. The basement, too, was stored with barrels of paints, varnishes and oils. The exact origin of the fire is not known. On the south side of the room Mr. Tripod had several

CANS AND BARRELS OF OIL

from which he sold by the gallon. These barrels and cans were resting on a bench about three feet from the floor. The bench was built for the purpose for which it was used and has always been considered strong and secure. About half past two o'clock yesterday evening, however, it gave way in one place and a barrel about half full of oil rolled over on the floor. The noise made by the fall attracted the attention of Mr. Tripod. He and a clerk ran to the barrel to set it up so as to save the oil which was spilling rapidly. They grabbed the barrel and placed it on end, but just at that instant thick, dense volumes of black smoke suddenly sprang from the oil covered floor into their faces. The smoke was stifling and

ALMOST OVERCAME MR. TRIPOD

and his clerk before they could reach the front door, which was open. They both realized as they ran that the oils were on fire and when they reached the door they turned to see a bright blaze behind them. The store was rapidly filling with smoke. The blaze was leaping to the ceiling. All around it were barrels of oils, boxes of paints and other inflammable material.

Fortunately the house was near No. 1 engine company, and in a second the bell was striking 12. The department responded promptly, but when they reached the building the street was black with smoke. A half dozen lines of hose was stretched, and into the black burning fire the brave firemen leaped. The heat was intense, and people were unable to stand in front of the store. Everybody predicted the entire destruction of the building. No one thought the fire department could

SUBDUE THE BURNING OILS,

and occupants of the floor above the store began to move out. Neal, the furniture man, on one side, and Nunnally & Rawson on the other side, prepared to move, but in less than five minutes after the water began to flow the firemen had gained such control that everybody saw that the building would be saved. The water flowed copiously, and in a short while smoke, blaze and heat gave way, and a good view of the interior could be obtained.

The walls were black, and the floor was covered with three feet of water. Boxes of paint, glasses and brushes were scattered about promiscuously but the fire was out. Mr. Tripod's stock was valued at about $17,000 and

HIS LOSS WILL BE ABOUT $8,000.

He was insured as follows:

German American, Jos. N. Moody, agent	$1,000
Norwich Union, Jos. N. Moody, agent	2,500
Liverpool, L. and G., Israel Putnam, agent	1,500
Georgia Home, Pattillo, agent	1,000
Atlanta Home, Joel Hurt, agent	1,000
Phenix, Joel Hurt, agent	1,000
Northern, Thompson Bros., agent	1,000
London Assurance, W. T. Crenshaw, agent	1,000
Lancashire, Jos. N. Moody, agent	1,000
Total	$11,000

There is no known cause for the fire. At first Mr. Tripod thought it was caused by the oil coming in contact with a gas jet. Gas is kept burning in the basement usually during the day, and when the fire was in progress Mr. Tripod thought that the oil leaked through the floor and coming in contact with the gas caused the fire. After the fire was out he ascertained that the gas was not burning. The floor was examined and no hole was found in it. This leaves the origin of the fire unknown.

A MORNING FIRE.

Professor A. Schultze Loses His Residence and Valuable Property.

Professor Schultze's residence, three miles southwest of Atlanta, was destroyed by fire early yesterhay morning. Mr. Schultze was up early attending to the feeding of his stock, and when he had finished and started back to his residence he discovered a dense volume of smoke issuing from the top of his dwelling, and before he could reach the scene it had kindled into a bright blaze, and was under full headway.

The family were all up, and did everything in their power to arrest the flames, but their efforts were fruitless, and the building, with the entire contents, household and kitchen furniture, and wearing apparel, was destroyed. Three very fine violins, which had been in use for years, and which could not be replaced for two thousand dollars, were lost in the flames.

Dr. von der Hoya, brother-in-law of Mr. Schultze, lost his library, consisting of a fine collection of books, both ancient and modern, and five elegant diamonds, which were prized very highly by his family, and which were worth about $2,500.

Professor Shultze had a collection of music which he had spent many years and a great deal of money in accumulating, all of which was totally destroyed. He estimates his loss in music alone at $2,000.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed that it caught from a flying spark from the stove chimney. The insurance was very light—not more than $1,000.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

James Dixon, a Well-Known Negro Man, Drops Dead—An Inquest To-Day.

"Oh, Lord, have mercy on my soul!" said James Dixon yesterday morning, and then he died.

Dixon was a well-known negro man. He has been living in Atlanta for a number of years. He had a great many friends among the white people, and enjoyed a reputation for honesty. His home was on Hilliard street. Night before last he went home about 10 o'clock, apparently as well as usual. He slept well during the night, and about 6 o'clock yesterday morning awoke. One of Dixon's habits through life was to take a drink of water immediately after getting out of bed. Yesterday morning he arose, walked across the room, to the water bucket and took a drink of water. He then turned around and started back towards the bed, but before he had gone half way he threw his hands against his left breast just over his heart and crying out: "Oh, Lord, have mercy on my soul!" dropped over on the bed. His wife, who was up, ran to him, but he was dead. Coroner Haynes will hold an inquest to-day.

Knoxville Ginger Ale.

Mr. J. H. Applegate, of the Knoxville Steam Bottling Works, is in the city, advertising and selling his famous "Ginger Ale."

His success is guaranteed by the quality of his goods. He has placed the same in the following well known, popular resorts. Parties, who are lovers of the above article, can find something equal to any of the imported ales and not pay imported prices.

P. J. Kenny, L. B. Folsom, C. L. Weinmeister, Scoville & Beermann, Ed Mercer, McGeever & Brennan, S. T. Grady, Nally & Maher, C. P. Johnson, Jas. Campbell, J. & D. Kelly, John Domini, August Domini, Phil Mueller, Philip Breitenbucher, C. L. Fletcher, James Cashin, O. C. Carroll, Floyd & Smith.

All of whom attest to its being the finest article of Ginger Ale sold in the market. Call for Knoxville Ginger Ale.

Good-bye, rheumatism, good-bye; St. Jacob's oil knocks you sky high.

Charity Ball.

All the young ladies of the city who feel an interest in the success of the charity ball are requested to meet the ladies this morning at 10 o'clock at the rooms of the Y. M. L. A.

All the ladies of the supper committee are requested to meet at the same place Saturday afternoon at 2:30 sharp. Important.

The ball is progressing finely and the tickets are selling rapidly. The ball will certainly be the social event of the season.

CIVIL SERVICE.

THE COMMISSION HOLDS ITS MEETING IN ATLANTA.

Quite a Number of Applicants from Different Places in the State Examined—How the Examination Was Conducted—An Interesting Interview With Chief Examiner Lyman.

Mr. Charles Lyman, chief examiner of the civil service board, arrived in the city yesterday from Montgomery. He came for the purpose of holding a competitive examination of applicants for appointment in the civil service.

THE EXAMINATION.

The examination commenced in the United States circuit courtroom about 11:30, and was conducted in the strictest manner by Mr. Lyman, assisted by Postmaster Wilson and Mr. Park Woodward. No applicant was allowed to leave the room while being examined, neither were they allowed to copy, or communicate with each other, but each one was required to answer questions or solve problems for themselves in their own way. No whispering or talking was allowed, and perfect quiet existed throughout the entire examination, which lasted about seven hours.

The examination was divided into two parts—the general and the limited. The general embraced orthography, penmanship, copying, the fundamental rules of arithmetic, fractions, percentage, interest, discounts and accounts, the elements of the English language, history, government and geography. The salaries of those receiving appointments who pass this examination are $1,000 and upwards. The limited includes orthography, penmanship, copying, fundamental rules of arithmetic and fractions and writing a letter on a prescribed subject. The salaries of those appointed under this examination range from $720 to $900 per annum.

Applicants came in from a number of points in Georgia, including Rome, Macon, Griffin, Mt. Airy, Ellijay, Suwannee, Douglasville, McDonough, Eatonton, Decatur, Thomaston, Marietta, Kirkwood, and one from Franklin, Ohio, and numbered about fifty, most of whom live in Atlanta. Among the party were eleven ladies, most of them young ladies. There were six colored males who stood the examination, three of them taking the general examination.

MR. LYMAN INTERVIEWED.

"How does the standard of the applicants here compare with those of other places?"

"It is of course impossible to state at this time how those now undergoing examination will compare with those examined at other places or with those previous examined here. A critical examination of their papers will only determine that. Judging from the general appearance of the papers already turned in I should say that they were fairly up to and possibly above the average of other places in the south."

"If the young ladies applying should receive an appointment, to what kind of work would they be assigned?"

"It would depend largely to what department or office the appointment is made. It might be copying or general clerical work or counting money."

"Does Georgia stand a good show for her share of the appointments?"

"The civil service law directs that the appointments in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned to the states, territories and the District of Columbia on the basis of population, and this provision has been and will continue to be rigidly enforced. Georgia will, therefore, have its due proportion of appointments."

"How many are employed in the civil service, subject to examination?"

"About 5,700 in the departments at Washington, 2,600 in the customs service and 6,000 in postal service. There are 11 customs offices and 27 postoffices subject to the civil service rules."

"What are the chief advantages of the civil service commission?"

"It eliminates politics and substitutes merit for influence as a proper basis for appointment in the public service; relieves the heads of departments and offices, and members of congress and senators from the importunities of applicants for office and their friends, and leaves them free to attend to their legitimate duties; relieves the pressure for removals to make places for political favorites and thus secures the retention in the service of the competent and worthy; and by means of the examination secures, in all cases, a sufficient degree of intelligence in the appointees for the proper and efficient discharge of the duties assigned them."

"To what other places have you been in the south?"

"Nashville, Tenn., March 12; Memphis, Tenn, March 14; Little Rock, March 17; Jackson, Miss., March 20; New Orleans, March 23, and Montgomery, March 25th."

Mr. Lyman left last night for Charlotte, where he holds the examination for North Carolina.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE.

Colonel Adair Expresses Some Very Important Views on the Subject—Other Views.

The interview among the real estate men in regard to the outlook for the spring and summer trade was continued yesterday.

COLONEL ADAIR'S VIEWS.

Colonel George W. Adair said: "The spring trade has not opened as good as was expected. I believe prices for all outside property will have to be marked down to insure sales. First-class central property holds its own, and capitalists are ready at any time to take hold of all kinds of property at a fair price. Improved property is on an average of 25 per cent off, and is hard to sell. Suburban property off of the street car lines in any way inaccessible, is from 25 to 33 per cent off. Owners here, under bad advice, have discounted enhancement, and cannot sell without concessions."

"Then, colonel, you are a little blue as to the present outlook of real estate?"

"Not at all. Owners have been misled and prices are too high. The demand is very fair. Parties are constantly seeking property, both for investment and homes, and are willing to pay fair but not boom figures. Many parties who bought last year at the highest point placed their property in agents' hands at fifty per cent advance, which is absurd and cannot be realized under the present financial general depression, and the universal shrinkage of all kinds of property. Real estate is the last species of property to succumb to low prices, and hence the slowest to react, but it is about the safest investment in the long run. I look for prices to recover and for a good demand at fair prices, but for no inflation or crazy boom. I give you my candid opinion—it may not be reliable—but it is true all the same. I have been in trade long enough to learn that the truth is always best in business matters and wins in the long run. The summing up is this: that owners must realize the true situation, reduce figures, and then a good healthy trade will set in and gradually improve. The number of houses on the market, both for sale and for rent, are in excess of the demand, especially at old prices. But with a good crop and a general revival of trade, we will fill up again by fall, but I cannot advise building any more residences for rent for some months yet."

LEAK & LYLE SPEAK.

Messrs. Leak & Lyle said: "We regard the outlook for the coming spring trade in real estate as being moderately fair. We do not, however, expect a big boom, or anything of that kind, but we think the trade will be pretty fair. Our business has held up quite well under the financial depression, and we expect it to improve this spring. Central property has held its own, and always demands a fair price."

MR. EDDLEMAN'S OPINION.

Mr. G. H. Eddleman, of G. H. Eddleman & Co., said:

"We believe everybody has become satisfied that Atlanta dirt is the safest investment they can make, since it has stood the test of the past year. We do not, however, look for anything like a "boom" in real estate this spring, in fact such a thing is always speculative and not to be desired, and in our judgment is an exceedingly unhealthy sign."

"Is there much property offered for sale?"

"At least half of the property in Atlanta is for sale, or could be bought, but the prices demanded usually show that they are not anxious to sell. We have made a specialty of handling property that was offered at a fair and reasonable price, consequently we have had a good trade all along, especially for the last month or two. The great trouble in making sales has been that buyers continually anticipated a heavy decline and were waiting for prices to reach the bottom. On the other hand owners have held on equally confident that there would be no decline, and that they would soon get even better prices. The consequence has been that prices have remained about the same, and sales were of course hard to make."

"Is there much demand now for property?"

"Yes. There is a good demand both from parties seeking an investment for their money and from those who want homes. We are glad to say there are more of the latter class and they are the people we like to sell to, because it shows that our city is growing. There is plenty of buyers, the only trouble being to find property that will suit in price. We look for a good trade this spring, with a slight advance only on former prices."

HE SMASHED UP A BUGGY.

A Carriage Driver Runs into Dr. Biggers's Buggy and Ruins it.

S. A. Golden will answer in police court this morning the charge of disorderly driving.

Golden has been driving a carriage for a Peachtree family for some time past. Yesterday afternoon while sitting on his box, as his horses traveled Peachtree street, he ran into Dr. Biggers's buggy and demolished one of the front wheels. The collision was witnessed by several persons who stated most positively that it was due to Golden's carelessness. Actuated by the request of Dr. Biggers and the statement of eye-witnesses to the accident, Patrolman Mercer arrested Golden and conducted him to the city prison where he was booked for disorderly driving. Golden made the required bond and was released.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

W. L. Britt Charged With Cattle Stealing—Charles Williams for Larceny.

W. L. Britt, a white man, was arrested yesterday by Mounted Officers Green and West. Britt is from Alabama, and has been in Atlanta several days. A few days ago letters were received at police headquarters from Harralson county, Ga., and from Randolph county, Ala., asking the police department to keep a watch for Britt. The letters gave an accurate description of the man and asserted that he was wanted in both counties for cattle stealing.

A FIFTY DOLLAR BOND.

Pomp Jones, the cook who wanted to kill Heard at Mercer's saloon night before last, was arraigned in police court yesterday morning. He was charged with disorderly conduct and quarreling. The evidence indicated that Jones raised the disturbance with Heard and then threatened to kill him. Recorder Anderson assessed Jones ten dollars and cost and required him to give a fifty-dollar bond to the city court for pointing a pistol at another.

OPENING A DWELLING HOUSE.

Night before last a burglar entered M. G. Jackson's residence on Fowler street and managed to get away with a new coat, a pair of shoes, a watch and a few dollars in change. The watch and the money were in Mr. Jackson's vest. The burglar took the coat, but left the vest. In Mr. Jackson's breeches pocket was a purse containing nearly a hundred dollars. The burglar entered through a window which he forced open.

OTHER OFFENSES.

Charley Williams was arrested last night by Patrolman Loony. Williams is charged with larceny.

A fine overcoat was yesterday stolen from W. C. Bishop at the new capitol building.

Jennie Davis was given a cell last night and to-day a warrant charging her with an assault to murder will be sworn out.

Allen Key was arrested yesterday by Captain Manley and Patrolman Lowry. Key is charged with receiving stolen goods. Several days ago some harness was stolen from Mr. Thurmond. The articles were found in Key's possession and he was arrested.

Miss Freudenthal, M. D., will be in Athens on the 28th and 29th instant. Will return Monday.

Send and get your wrapping paper at THE CONSTITUTION office, for 25 cents a hundred. Large sheets.

Read the advertisement headed O. I. C. It may prove of lasting benefit to you. tf

Everything that the market affords can be found at the lowest figures at T. C. Mayson's, No. 3 Marietta street. A full line of fresh goods. tf

STILSON. Jeweler.
Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing and Bottom Prices
53 WHITEHALL STREET ATLANTA GA.

CAMPBELL WALLACE, Jr. R. H. HUZZA

AT 55
SOUTH PRYOR, ST. ATLANTA, GA.
WALLACE & HUZZA, Proprietors,
HUZZA TRUNK FACTORY,
MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS, ETC.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. PRICES REASONABLE.
☞ We make REPAIRING a Specialty.

GEORGE MUSE,
CLOTHIER.
38 WHITEHALL STREET

My Spring and Summer stock is complete in all departments. Mens, Boys' and Children's suits in Great variety at hard pan prices. My stock of Fine Imported Corkscrews in Brown Dahlia and Wine colors is elegant. Call and examine. Will guarantee prices low as the lowest.

GEORGE MUSE,
38 Whitehall.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Two Thousand Dollars
—ON—
ATLANTA REAL ESTATE.
P. O. Box 167.

Families, boarding houses and hotels will always find at T. C. Mayson's No 3 Marietta street the freshest and best vegetables, meats, fish, and fruits in season, and everything else in the housekeeping line. tf

Miss Dr. Rosa Freudenthal

Will be in Athens on the 28th and 29th instant, to visit professionally some of the most prominent ladies of that city. We are sure the doctor will be as successful there as she has been in Atlanta.

Every afflicted lady in Athens should avail themselves of this opportunity to consult [illegible] proficient physician.

Her rooms will be a
mar27—1t

You can send a child or servant, or order by telephone from T. C. Mayson, No. 3 Marietta street, and do as well in getting household supplies as if you went yourself. tf

The way those $25.00 suits are selling for $14.00 at Andrews is a caution. Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

John Ryan wants ten experienced dry goods salesmen, and five cash boys.

Go to A. B. Andrews to-day and buy a $30.00 suit of clothes for $15.00. Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

We are Determined

To begin the spring season with an entirely clear stock, We are offering the remaining lots of odd Suits and Pants at half value. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

$18.00 suits selling at $8.00 and $10.00 at A. B. Andrews, corner Whitehall and Hunter.

Thompson, the hard hitter, with Indianapolis to-day.

A. B. Andrews wants each one of his customers, and everybody else's customers, to come and buy a suit of clothes now, while they can save money. Whitehall and Hunter streets.

POPE, THE HATTER.

Is 'Headquarters' for fine Hats at low prices.

A. B. Andrews wants each one of his customers, and everybody else's customers, to come and buy a suit of clothes now, while they can save money. Whitehall and Hunter streets.

John Ryan wants ten experienced dry goods salesmen and five cash boys.

The Indianapolis club is a great base running team.

Notice.

We have this day sold our entire interest and good will in our meat market, 53 Decatur street, next corner Loyd, to J. A. Clemmons & Co., who will continue the business there. We will open a fine market on Peachtree street in a few days, notice of which will be given hereafter. Very respectfully, STEWART & BRO.

To Our Patrons and the Public.

We will continue the meat business at the old stand, next to the corner Loyd and Decatur Sts. (53 Decatur) and will always be found with a good stock of finest fresh meats, and will endeavor to please all who favor us with their patronage. Mr. Clemmons still has charge, and fills all orders and guarantees satisfaction. Very respectfully,
3t J. A. CLEMMONS & CO.

The way those $25.00 suits are selling for $14.00 at Andruws is a caution. Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Indianapolis vs. Atlanta to-day.

POPE, THE HATTER.

12 doz. latest Spring Style Silk Hats.

O. I. C.
(Old Indian Cure.)

Is the best blood remedy known. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and never known to fail, though tested in thousands of cases that baffled the skill of physicians.

Dr. Joseph Palmer, Feagin, Ga., writes: "I have used it extensively in my practice twenty years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a specific for blood diseases in any form."

Dr. F. A. Toomer, Pery, Ga., says: "It is the best blood purifier known, and to suffering woman a God-send for her peculiar ailments."

It will promptly and permanently cure Syphilis in any stage, Scrofula, Eczema, White Swelling, Catarrh, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Tetter and every form of blood disease or skin disease due to impure blood. $1.50 per large bottle.

THE O. I. C. Co., Perry, Ga.

Sold in Atlanta, Ga., wholesale and retail, by Hutchison & Bro., 14 Whitehall, and retail by C. O. Tyner, corner Broad and Marietta. tf

The way those $25.00 suits are selling for $14.00 at Andrews is a caution. Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets."

POPE, THE HATTER.

Guarantees every Hat he sells to be worth the money paid for it.

The way those $25.00 suits are selling for $14 00 at Andrews is a caution. Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Indianapolis vs. Atlanta to-day.

Send your orders for Bill Heads and Statements to the Constitution Job Office, and the work will be executed at once, and in a manner that will please you.

New Spring Clothing
TAILOR-MADE
—FOR—
Men and Boy's.

TO THE LADIES.
We keep up our reputation for having the best styles and most perfect fitting Suits for
CHILDREN.

Our stock of UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY and NECKWEAR the best in the city.

NO WET OR DAMAGED GOODS.
BUT PERFECT GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

Our Merchant Tailoring
DEPARTMENT
Complete with all the New Styles.
JOHN G. JONES, Artistic Tailor.

Go to A. B. Andrews to-day and buy a $30.00 suit of clothes for $15.00. Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

POPE, THE HATTER.

Is receiving daily additions to his immense stock of Spring Hats.

A. B. Andrews wants each one of his customers, and everybody else's customers, to come and buy a suit of clothes now, while they can save money. Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Georgians drink Tate Spring water.

Go to A. B. Andrews to-day and buy a $30.00 suit of clothes for $15.00. Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

For the Charity Ball

We carry in stock the conventional swallowtail, trimmed and made equal to the best custom work. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

$18.00 suits selling at $8.00 and $10.00 at A. B. Andrews, corner Whitehall and Hunter.

POPE, THE HATTER.

Sells the best Hats for the money.

Go to A. B. Andrews to-day and buy a $30.00 suit of clothes for $15.00. Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Have Placed

Upon our bargain counters another lot of those odd Pants for $2.50, worth nearly double the money. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall.

Game called at 3 p. m., to-day.

$18.00 suits selling at $8.00 and $10.00 at A. B. Andrews, corner Whitehall and Hunter.

POPE, THE HATTER.

All the latest and leading New York styles.

$18.00 suits selling at $8.00 and $10.00 at A. B. Andrews, corner Whitehall and Hunter.

A. B. Andrews wants each one of his customers, and everybody else's customers, to come and buy a suit of clothes now, while they can save money. Whitehall and Hunter streets.

POPE, THE HATTER.

50 doz. latest Spring Style Stiff Hats.

A. B. Andrews wants each one of his customers, and everybody else's customers, to come and buy a suit of clothes now, while they can save money. Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Tate Spring water warranted to cure dyspepsia.

$18.00 suits selling at $8.00 and $10.00 at A. B. Andrews, corner Whitehall and Hunter.

Moriarity, the base runner, to-day.

All Wool Suit for $8.50,

Worth double the money. This lot consists of a few styles from last spring. The patterns are desirable, but we need the space. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

The way those $25.00 suits are selling for $14.00 at Andrews is a caution. Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

John Ryan wants ten experienced dry goods salesmen, and five cash boys.

Go to A. B. Andrews to day and buy a $30 00 suit of clothes for $15.00. Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Old papers for wrapping paper at Constitution office at 25 cents a hundred.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
31 WHITEHALL ST.
ATLANTA, GA.

H. I. KIMBALL, L. B. WHEELER & CO.,
ARCHITECTS,
Constitution Building.

Firing and Gilding China for Amateurs,
At Lycett's Art School, 67 Whitehall Street.
LESSONS IN ALL BRANCHES, ARTISTS MAterials, etc. Write for circulars. su tu fri.

MERIT SEVERELY TESTED.

There is no article of Southern production the merits of which have been more rigidly tested than the Stevens Patent Watch. They are in the hands of railroad men, miners, millers, civil engineers, and others whose requirements are most exacting under the most unfavorable circumstances.

The Atlanta Watches give perfect satisfaction, and are now preferred over all others, where accuracy and reliability are desired.

Send for catalogue.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.
ATLANTA.

CROCKERY, CHINA,
Lamps and Housefurnishings,
FINE GOODS. LOW PRICES.
SETH THOMAS CLOCKS,
Gate City Stone Filters.
McBRIDE'S,
32 Wall street,

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Repo
OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORP U. S. A.,
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, March 26, 10:00 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named:

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. n.	Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	30.16	53	...	S E	Lt.	......	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.13	54	...	E	Lt.	.08	Lt Rain
Jacksonville	30.14	60	...	c'lm	Calm.	......	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30 08	56	54	S E	Lt.	......	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.06	60	57	c'lm	Calm.	.50	Cloudy.
Galveston	30 05	61	...	E	Lt.	......	Foggy.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of Observation.							
6:00 a m	30.22	45	39	W	1	......	Cloudy.
10:00 a m	30.22	54	41	E	6	......	Cloudy.
3:00 p m	30.15	58	46	S E	6	......	Cloudy.
7:00 p m	30 12	58	48	S E	6	......	Cloudy.
10:00 p m	30.11	56	50	S E	9	......	Cloudy

Mean daily ...... Maximum ther..............
" " ther..... ...... Minimum ther..............
" " dewp't ...... Total rain fall..............

The weather at other points at 7 a. m.; Boston, temperature, 23, clear; New York, 32, hazy; Washington, 29, clear; Atlanta, 45, cloudy; Charleston, 51, cloudy; Savannah, 50, light rain; Jacksonville, 54, light rain; Mobile 51, light rain; Montgomery, 49, cloudy; New Orleans, 56, fair; Vicksburg, 48, cloudy; Galveston, 54, cloudy; Shreveport, 46, cloudy; Little Rock, 46, cloudy; Cincinnati, 29, clear; Chicago, 37, fair; St. Paul, 31, cloudy; St. Louis, 44, clear; Omaha, 37, clear.

PERSONAL.

REV. HENRY QUIGG, of Conyers, was in Atlanta yesterday.

CAPTAIN W. P. DEARING, of Oxford, was in the city yesterday.

COLONEL E. G. ROBERTS, of Oxanna, Alabama, is in the city, at the Weinmaster.

MR. R. H. WILLIS, JR., of Savannah, is registered at the Hotel Weinmaster.

CAPTAIN JOHN FRY, of this city, will leave to-day for an extensive trip south. Will also take in the exposition.

THE friends and acquaintances of Dr. Thos. S. Powell, will be glad to learn that he is able to be out again, after a confinement of several weeks his room.

MISS MITTIE CONYERS, of Cartersville, Ga., is in the city, stopping at the Kimball house.

AT THE KIMBALL: F. L. Comb, Milledgeville; F. W. Smith and wife, Burlington, Vt.; Jas. Fricker, Mrs. Jas. Fricker, Danville, Va.; James Bank and wife, Chicago; John P. St. John, Kansas; A. A. Hopkins, New York; Mrs. M. A. Batts, Boston; H. Washington Barron, Bremen, Ga.; C. A. Stewart, New York; W. A. Dordy, Mecon; E. D. Waldron, W. H. Churchman and wife, Mrs. George Hunter, Elgin, Ill.; Hon. W. Gunsby, J. J. McDonould, Cuthbert, Ga.; John T. Day, nter City; William Horace Cunningham, city; J. Raffersperger, Toledo, Ohio; E. J. Riley, icago; George White, W. H. White, Boston; T. Camp, Norwich, Conn; Geo. S. Camp, Waterwn, N. Y; Wm. Trimble and wife, Louisville, Ky. Fleming, Athens, Ga.; A. A. Gurery, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Fitzgerel, Oshkosh, Wis.; Thomas Sclaw, Richmond, Va.; B. Soder, T. J. Baldwin; M. B. and W.; S. P. Harris, Augusta; R. W. Cason; Jr., Baltimore; A. R. Persons, Baltimore, Thos. M. Worth and son, Cleveland; James Waite, Athens; Mr. and Mrs. C. Greely and daughter, Boston; H. R. Gairdner, wife and child, Elberton; F. S. Siles, R. Murchison, R. P. Harner, Misses Lizzie Harner, May Harner, Lizzie Rogers, Hennie Cogers, Maggie Dongola L. M. Edwins, Mr. F. B; Rogergs, W. V. Rogers, South Carolina. A. B. Comy Cartersville; S R. Brown, Philadelphia; E. S. Isham, H. P. Isham, Chicago; A. H. Tuller, Cleveland, O; Chas. Lyman, Washington, D. C.; C. VanValler, N. Y.; R. T. Armstrong, Ala.; J. Mackafsen, E. M. Scovill, J. M. Rayser, Orangeburg, S. C.; C. Koth, Baltimore; Wm. Neuberger, T. J. Burk, New York; J. S. Friedman, Cincinnati; M. M. Belding and wife, M. M. Belding, Jr., New York; J. Reis Cincinnati; George Cooper, Cleveland, O.; J. C. Cooper, eveland, O.; John G. Dodge, Newark, N. J.; A. Draper, New York; W. H. Parker, Fayetteville, Ga.; S. White, Baltimore; W. H. Juhan, Macon; D. M. D. McLem, Miss Lucy Thompson, Robert Thompson, Jr., South Carolina; E. F. Luce, W. M. McCracken and three friends, Chicago; W. A. Broughton, Madison; Rev. Job Turner, Stanton, Virginia; J. W. England, New York; J. M. Carlisle, J. S. Burnett, Fayetteville, Ga; S. Fairfax, B. A. Gregory, New York; V. S. Whiteside, Chattanooga; W. C Deneman, Troy; N. Y.; C. D. WcKee, Athens, Ga.; W. Eugene Jeffries; W. J. Cripwell, C. C. Whortingly, South Carolina; Estes Taughn, Lynchburg, Va.; C. F. Knodan and wife, Topeka, Kan.; Ed Raines, Jr., New Orleans; J. M. Fourtree, Chicago; W. H. Rinor, Savannah; S. Cobb, Athens; S. T. Blalock, Fayetteville, Ga.

Paying Farms Needed.

From the Springfield Republican.

"Why should anybody," asks the Richmond Dispatch, "prefer the western wilds to Virginia farms?" It does not seem equal to any satisfactory answer to its own question. Many of the speakers at the New Orleans meeting held that the advertising methods of the northern railroads turned the stream of immigrants to the north and west, but the best possible advertisement for an outsider to read is a paying farm. The methods of southern agriculture are colonial, and until the rich lands of Virginia and other southern states are made to pay, outsiders will not contribute of their capital and knowledge, even if the largest immigration depot on the continent is built at New Orleans.

That Explains It.

From the Chicago News.

Joaquin Miller says he never reads the newspapers. This explains why the poet of the Sierras has deteriorated instead of having improved since [illegible]ginning of his promising career—a fact that [illegible] deplored.

DRY GOODS. CARPETS. SHOES.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON AND CO.

SPRING STOCK JUST IN.

Imported Silks. Imported Trimmings.
Imported Woolens. Imported Carpets.
BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.

The largest lot in the South, bought lower than Manufacturers' prices and will be sold at prices guaranteed lower than any Retail or Wholesale House in the United States.

Remember we sell DRY GOODS, CARPETS and SHOES, and don't forget that we guarantee both prices and quality.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
SPOT CASH.

Our stock of pants stuff is in an awful fix—we mean the stock is awful large and well assorted, and the prices awfully off.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
THE SPOT CASH DEALERS.

Ladies' white muslin underwear. We have just opened a new lot of very handsome goods in this department. This has been one of our specialties, and you will find the prices much lower than ever before.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO
SPOT CASH.

The great drives this week will be in hosiery, gloves, table linens, towels and napkins. We have got them, and don't you forget it!

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
THE SPOT CASH DEALERS.

Merchants visiting Atlanta to buy we would be glad to have you call and inspect our elegant stock of dres sgoods.

We guarantee to sell you as low as any exclusive jobbing house in the city. Here is the great advantage you gain in buying your dress goods and trimmings of us. First, we cut for you any length, thus giving you a large variety in a small purchase. Second, our goods are selected with great care for the finest retail trade.

SUCH STATEMENTS
—AS THIS—
CARRY WEIGHT!

Mr. Bonner lives in Macon and no one is better known than he. Strangers can rely upon the statement he makes:

In August, 1881, it was discovered that my son's wife was in the last stages of consumption. She was coughing incessantly, and times would discharge quantities of pus from her lungs, could not sleep or retain anything on her stomach, and we thought it only a question of time when life would be compelled to give way to the fell destroyer. After all other remedies failed, we got

Brewer's Lung Restorer

And began it in very small doses, as she was very weak. She soon began to improve; continued the remedy and was restored to life and health, and is to-day better than she has ever been before. I regard her restoration as nearly a miracle, for which she is indebted to BREWER'S LUNG RESTORER.

R. W. BONNER,
Macon, Ga.

Brewer's Lung Restorer

Is a purely vegetable preparation, containing no opium, morphine, bromide or other poisonous substance.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR,
deodotf. w& Macon, Ga.

ROUGH ON WHISKY.
GOLDEN SPECIFIC,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR
DRUNKENNESS
OR THE LIQUOR HABIT.

Effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the persons taking it as it is tasteless and odorless. Thousands o drunkards have been made temperate men wb have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. It is absolutely harmless. CIRCULARS FREE. Prepared by the Golden Specific Co., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE BY
MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER
Druggists,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

H. S. DANZIGER, THE oldest vermin Exterminator in the U. S. Orders received for clearing hotels, restaurants, private houses, gardens and cotton fields at the Hotel Weinmeister, Atlanta, Ga. Work done by the job or contracts made by the year. 8thpg

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TO THE PUBLIC.

BEING THE OWNER OF A HALF INTEREST in the patent right of "Hurd's Patent Garden Cultivator," all persons are notified not to purchase county, town or state rights to manufacture or sell said cultivator, unless such purchase should be from both, J. B. Hurd, the patentee, and myself.

O. H. BUTLER,
mar26—d4t wky1t Kontze, Texas.

Drug Fixtures for Sale.

CONSISTING OF
Bottles, Cans, Prescription and Counter Scales, Etc.

Will sell cheap. Address,
th su N. I. BRUNNER,

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

Our Tailoring Department is Now Brim Full WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

An inspection, will convince you that our line of WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES and CLOTHS is the most complete ever shown in this market. The balance of our READY-MADE CLOTHING must be sold regardless of value preparatory for our immense Spring Stock.

HIRSCH BROS.
CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,
42 and 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

Gate City Wire Works,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
No. 5 NORTH FORSYTH STREET,
Manufacturers of Wire and Iron Railing, Tree Guards,
WIRE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Were Chairs, Settees, Arches,
—AND—
Hanging Baskets, Fire Screens, Nursery Fenders,
WINDOW GUARDS,
OFFICE RAILING AND WIRE CLOTH.
J. L. SOUTHCOMB, Manager.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS

Treated scientifically at home, at very small expense, with absolutely no pain, no caustics, no unnecessary examinations. Permanent cure guaranteed. Book and question blank free. Address with stamp, Dr. C. N. BROCKINGTON, (Mention this paper.) 809 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky.

CATARRH

Causing Loss of Smell, Offensive Breath, Sore Throat, Deafness, Hay Fever, Cough and Consumption, cured in from one to three months, even though bones of nose are affected. No snuffs, washes, douches, inhalers or atomizers used. Book and blank free. Address with stamp, Dr. C. N. BROCKINGTON, [Mention this paper.] 809 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
THE SPOT CASH DEALERS.

The greatest bargains in ginghams ever shown by us before by big odds. Styles beautiful, prices shamefully down.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
SPOT CASH.

Our dress goods and silk stock is complete and full of elegant things cheap.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
SPOT CASH.

Our button stock was never so full of choice designs. There is no foolishness in our prices either.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
THE SPOT CASH DEALERS.

Our entire spring stock is in and we are selling many lines of goods so cheap that we are ashamed to look you square in the face and mention the prices, but we had the cheek when we bought them.

H. I. KIMBALL, L. B. WHEELER & CO.,
ARCHITECTS,

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THE PUBlic that they have associated with them Mr. W. H. Parkins, who will henceforth devote his entire time to the business.

We are prepared to execute in the best possible manner plans and specifications, and superintend the construction of all classes of buildings. Satisfaction in all respects guaranteed our patrons.

A CARD.

HAVING ENTIRELY REGAINED MY HEALTH I have determined to again engage in my profession in Atlanta and have associated myself with Messrs. H. I. Kimball, L. B. Wheeler & Co. I point with much pride to the numerous buildings of all classes erected through this and adjoining states during the past seventeen years, under plans and specifications prepared in my office, and solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed. I take pleasure in assuring my friends and acquaintances that my present business connection gives greatly increased facilities, and all orders will receive prompt attention.

W. H. PARKINS,
Architect and Superintendent.

SMITH'S MAY FLOWER
DISEASE
BRIGHT'S

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS have always been potent factors in the reaping of Death's harvest. No matter of what nature or how long standing these complaints may be, sure and speedy relief is offered in

Smith's Extract of Mayflower.

The many cures effected by this remedy have gained for it a world-wide popularity. None need suffer, save those who refuse to be relieved. If you would KPCTED MEETI what is meant by the term BRIG ers of this bank, agree to cure it, inclose the association will be held at their on Thursday, April 16, 1885, at 11 o'cloc m P. ROMARE, Cashier.

C. G. GROSSE

WISHES TO THANK HIS FRIENDS AND FORmer customers for their liberal patronage in the past and would inform them that he now has the most

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE

Goods which can be found in market consisting of fine cloths, French Diagonals,

FANCY SUITINGS

Of all of the newest shades and designs, made up in the latest styles at the shortest notice. Call soon and make your choice. New goods arriving daily.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

First-class schooner J. E. Woodhouse will sail from New York to Brunswick, Ga., on March 28th. Atlanta merchants will find it to their interest to give this thoroughly first class schooner line a test. For information as to rates, etc., apply to Warren Ray, 62 South street, New York, or

LITTLEFIELD & TISON,
til 28 Mar Agents, Brunswick, Ga.

Free TRIAL. Send for NERVITA, a certain cure for Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, from any cause. Trial package mailed for 12 cts. DR. A. G. OLIN, Box 242, CHICAGO, ILL.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. wed fri sun 8p wky

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G

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Having sold your excellent preparation known as G for the past year or more we are pleased to report that it has given entire satisfaction and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

J. C. Williams & Co.
Syracuse N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER, Agents.

The Georgia Pacific Ry.

THE QUICKEST ROUTE

And the Only Line running

Solid Limited EXPRESS Trains

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New Orleans

With the Celebrated

MANN BOUDOIR DINING and SLEEPING CARS

This Is The

Only Line

That can SECURE your Berths months in advance and give number of same.

Tickets at LOW RATES can be had from any Coupon Ticket Office. For further information address

SAM B. WEBB, Pass. Agent, Atlanta.
GEO. C. JENNER, Gen'l Agent, Atlanta.
ALEX. S. THWEATT, Trav. Pass. Agent, Atlanta
L. S. BROWN, G. P. A., Birmingham.

HOLMES' SURE CURE MOUTH WASH and DENTIFRICE

Cures Bleeding Gums, Ulcers, Sore Mouth, Sore Throat, Cleanses the Teeth and Purifies the Breath; used and recommended by leading dentists. Prepared by Drs. J. P. & W. R. Holmes, Dentists, Macon, Ga. For Sale by all druggists and dentists.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
SPOT CASH.

Here is the Dude, an all wool French cashmere in good shades, for 25c. per yard.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO
SPOT CASH.

Grand display of new laces. Novelties in Beaded laces, both black and colored. These goods are remarkably handsome and very popular.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO
THE SPOT CASH DEALERS.

Fine goods and novelties in every department a specialty. Our dress goods, silks, satins, fringes and elegant parasols; hosiery, gloves and handkerchiefs are unsurpassed.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO
SPOT CASH.

A superb line of fans in domestic, French and English designs and our prices are quite stylish you know.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO
THE SPOT CASH DEALERS.

White goods of every kind. A grand display and prices down to zero. Novelties in white embroidered fronts; these are the high toned novelties of the season.

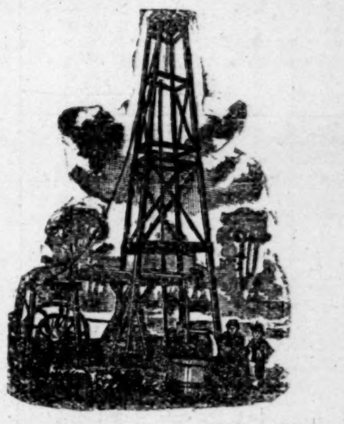
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

OUR TRADE MARK HAM
F. A. FERRIS & CO.
NEW YORK

AND BONELESS BACON
NONE GENUINE
UNLESS BEARING OUR PATENTED TRADE-MARKS, A LIGHT METALLIC SEAL, ATTACHED TO THE STRING, AND THE STRIPED CANVAS, AS IN THE CUT.

JNO. F. PFEFFER, O CHENHOWER, M. HOLDEN

JNO. PFEFFER & CO.



Artesian Wells.

Oil, Gas and Water Works Contractors.
ALL DESCRIPTION OF TUBE WELLS MADE.
Deep Wells a Specialty.
No. 15 Public Landing, CINCINNATI, O

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!

Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers. Henry Timken, Patentee, St. Louis

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CLARENCE ANGIER............A. L. WALDO

NEW FIRM.

INSURANCE

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED OURselves under the firm name of Angier & Waldo for the purpose of conducting the Fire and Life Insurance business in Atlanta and vicinity. The companies represented by us are old, strong, prompt and reliable. Their total assets over fifty millions of dollars. The public may rely on our immediate and careful attention to any business intrusted to us. We take the same interest in settling an honest loss as in collecting the premium.

ANGIER & WALDO,
Room 22 Gate City Nat. Bank Building.
Orders by telephone, No. 373, promptly attended to.
Jan. 26, 1885.

S. H. VENABLE, W. H. VENABLE, G. W. FOSTER.
OFFICE OF
S. H. VENABLE & CO.,
9½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF contract work such as Masonry, Earth Excavating, Street Paving, furnishing and sitting Curbing Flagging and putting down Concrete Pavements. Will also furnish all kinds of cut and uncut Gran ite for building purposes.

Special attention paid to furnishing Granite Blocks for street paving throughout the union on short notice.

3,000 yards Lynch's quarry building Stone for sale on bank or delivered. dtf

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CONSUMPTION.

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THE

VOL. XVII.

RESIDENT CLEVELAND

NVITED TO ATTEND THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION IN ATLANTA.

e Expresses a Desire to Visit the South and to be Present at the Great Commercial Convention to be Held in Atlanta in May—How He was Invited, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—To The Constitution: In company with Senators Brown and Colquitt, I called to-day on President Cleveland and presented him an invitation to visit Atlanta during the commercial convention in May. The senators backed the invitation warmly, and the president was evidently favorably impressed. He asked special questions as to the time, objects, etc., of the convention, and expressed a desire to hear further about it.

He made an engagement for a further conference at 5 o'clock at the white house. At 5 o'clock I called with Senator Colquitt. Senator Brown had another engagement. We were ushered into the president's private room and found him alone. The subject was renewed at once, and the president evinced the greatest interest. He inquired particularly as to the time required for making the trip; what would be expected of him if he went; what the objects of the convention were; and what its general character. He then said he had never been south, and should like very much to go. He said his greatest embition was to make perfect the reconciliation between the sections and to tablish the fullest harmony among the peoe, and he would be glad to do anything at would tend to bring this about. He was sured that a trip to the south would do very much in this direction.

The talk was free and informal, and lasted more than a half an hour. The president closed by saying that he would like very much to see the south, and would talk with the members of his cabinet about it. It is my opinion that he will come, and that some members of the cabinet, notably Mr. Bayard, will come with him. Our senators join in this opinion.

H. W. G.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

eneral Joe Johnston to be Railroad Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator VanWyck, from the committee on improvement of the Mississippi river, to whom was referred a resolution offered by Senator Harrison, as follows: Resolved, That the resolution of the senate, passed March 4th, 1885, authorizing the committee on the improvement of the Mississippi river to sit during the vacation of the senate, and to make certain investigations, herein named, be and the same is hereby rescinded," has prepared and will report back the following as a substitute and recommend its passage: "Resolved, that all resolutions of the forty-eighth congress and of the present authorizing any committee to sit during the recess and to employ a clerk, stenographer and messenger be rescinded."

Several nominations were prepared for delivery to the senate this afternoon, but the unusually early adjournment of that body prevented their reception. It was understood on high authority that among them are the nominations of General Joseph E. Johnson, of Virginia, to be commissioner of railroads, and Norman J. Coleman, of Missouri, to be commissioner of agriculture. Mr. Coleman is a resident of St. Louis. He is about sixty years of age, and was for many years editor of the Rural Home, an agricultural paper published in St. Louis.

A BOGUS REPORT

Creates Quite a Sensation in the Staid Old Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The senate committee on postoffices and postroads has to-day been investigating the publication at the government printing office of an alleged report of the committee and its circulation through the channels provided for public documents. The document, which made its first appearance yesterday, bears the usual form of senate heading, and is numbered "Report 577, part ." Members of the committee were at a loss to understand how this document of which none of them had ever heard before could have worked its way through the secretary's office, where alone formal headings are affixed. The clerk, whose duty it is to record and to put heads upon documents of this character as they are received from the senate, being called upon to explain, said that paper had never passed through his hands. The manuscript having been sent for, was found to have been received from another clerk in the secretary's office, whose duty it is to order such extra work as may be required by committees and senators at the government printing office. It was also found that an order for two hundred extra copies for the use of the committee accompanied it. This clerk explained that the paper was brought to his desk on March 16, by the late clerk of the committee on postoffices and post roads, bearing the usual senate headings in due form, with an order for 200 extra copies to be printed for the use of the committee. The printing clerk, supposing the document to have passed through the regular channels, and the order itself being a proper one, sent the manuscript to the printing office, where it was set up and printed. The clerk of the committee, who also acted as private secretary to its late chairman, Senator Hill of Colorado, was sent for to-day by members of committee and in reply to their inquiries said he had acted in the matter at the instance of ex-Senator Hill. A motion will be made in the senate in behalf of the committee to have this alleged report suppressed. The members of the committee charitably assume that Mr. Hill was ignorant of the fact that he had no right to make a report as from a senate committee twelve days after he ceased to be a member of the senate.

The New Solicitor of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Henry S. Neal, the solicitor of the treasury, this morning tendered his resignation in compliance with the wishes of the president, to take effect on the appointment and qualification of his successor. Judge Alexander McCue, of Brooklyn, has been tendered the office and will probably be nominated next Monday. Judge McCue is a lawyer of good reputation and a man of considerable means. He is about 55 years old, and has just retired from the bench of the city court of Brooklyn. It is understood that his appointment was made at the instance of Assistant Secretary Fairchild.

No Adjournment Until Next Week.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The senate met at noon. On motion of Mr. Sherman, at 12:05 the senate went into executive session. The committee appointed yesterday to wait on the president reported that they had performed their duty, and that the president had expressed a wish that the senate should remain in session until next Thursday. At 12:30 the doors were reopened and the senate adjourned till Monday at 12 o'clock.